FINANCIAL.

The control of the co

210

D plo

ticke fouse

rrive.

日の日本

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. TRUST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT Sinking Fund Bonds,

DUE 1919, FOR SALE BY GERHARD FOREMAN, CHARLES HENROTIN,

A. O. SLAUGHTER, HOLMES & BROTHER,

\$100,000 first Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.,

E. S. DREYER & CO., Bankers, St Washington-st. A. LOEB & BROTHER, 129 and 131 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED, 52 William-st., N. Y., amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO OPERTY, at BEST RATE.

updications received and promptly attended to by IL A. HUKLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

6 PER CENT.

EDUCATIONAL. **WOLFE HALL**

Denver, Colo.

A CHURCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Rt-Rev. J. T. SPALDING, D. D., Rector. Mrs. ANNA PALMER, Principal,

Williston Seminary

EASTHAMPTON, MASS. WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y.
Full Collegiata, Academic, and Special Courses
Superior Excilities for Music. Instrumental and vocal
Location, unsurpassed for beauty and healthfuneas
suidings elegantic combines extended and thorough
unstruction with the essentials of a refined Christian
me. Terms moderate. Session begins Sept. 8
sept. 8

E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President. Union College of Law.

CHICAGO, ILL. Fall term begins Sept. 22. For circulars address HENRY BOOTH, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN FEMALE SEMINARY OXPORD, O., Mt. Holyoke Plan.
The twenty-sixth year will commence Sept. 1, 1880.
Bend Tultion, Fuel, and Lights, \$170 per annum.
Bend for Ostalogue to
Miss HELEN PEABODY, Principal.

Mrs. CUTHBERT'S BOARDING and Pour Ladies. Ah Annual Session will open Monday, Sept. 4. Full rps of efficient teachers. Special advantages in mic. For catalogues address MRS. EUGENIA THREET, Sixteenth and Pine-sta., St. Louis. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY

SCHOOL DIRECTORY. PARENTS in search of SCHOOLS for their children will find prospectuses of the BEST in the country in Plackacy's School and College Directory, at other FREE, by mail, Gc. T. COTESWORTH PUNKNETS Agency for Schools and Teachers, Broadway and Fourteenth-st., New York.

Higher School for Boys

fifth year begins Sept. 2. For full information ad-

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY. A Christian Family School for Boys. Session be-nus Sept. I. 1881. Send or call for Catalogues at Chi-age office, Room 13 Methodist Church Block.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE Form Park, near Chicago. Fall Term, Septembert, for Canlogues, address G. THAYER, Pres's, Monta Park, Ill., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago. THE BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE. and FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for mire. The Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting coutto, such is thoroughly taught. For terms ad at the McKER HOMES, Springfield, Ill.

PARK INSTITUTE

and Boarding School for Giris and Young La-dies. 168 and 165 Ashland-av., Chicago. 148 School Year begins Sept. 15, 1881. For Cata-Mrs. A. E. BATES, Principal.

acksonville Female Academy. TITI-FIRST YEAR opens Sept. 8, 1890. Preparagrad Collegiste Courses complete. Rare advan-sis Music and Painting. B. F. BULLARD, A.M., meinal Jacksonville, Ill.

ISS R.S. RICE'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

HLAND MILITARY ACADEMY hant, frat-class; selection of studies, the distribution healthful and picturesque, distribution to C. B. M. Frond. F. A. M., Supt.

ECILIAN COLLEGE, Hardin Co., Ky, single student, 883. Clubs of two or more, per state, and for Catalogue.

IVIL MECHANICAL AND MINING ENGINEER-ing at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Troy, The older Engineering school in America. The older Engineering school in America. Sept. 16. The Register for 1890 attains a list of the graduates for the past fifty-ar years, with their positions; also, course of the graduates. Let Address DAVID M. OLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New Haven, Conn., Gen. Russell's School. Prepara-rio college, scientific schools or business. Thor-

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOK-Ja Beights, N. Y.—The thirty-sixth year of this scales and day school for young ladies will com-cern the lie of September. For circulars apply to Child Elic of September. For circulars apply to \$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUTTION, BUR era lake, Wis.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES GOLD MANDARIN.

MANDARIN ACM

MANDARIN

MIDA

TEA

 Per Cent Discount

ON ALL GARMENTS ORDERED OF US DUR-ING AUGUST, 1880. OUR FALL STYLES ISSUED. TWENTY THOUSAND dollars of our SELECT assortment of AUTUMN and WINTER Fabrics just received, and fresh arrivals weekly. Everything Guaranteed---Standard the Highest. EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,

STATIONERY, &c. BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY AND PRINTING,

All of Superior Quality and at Low Prices. The J. M. W. JONES Stationery and Printing Co., Monroe and Dearborn. BLANK BOOKS PRINTING, AND STATIONERY.

J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st. Large Stock, Good Work. Low Prices.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between C. B. Cottrell and Nathan Babcock, doing business under the firm name and style of Cottrell & Babcock, nas been dissoived by mutual consent, Mr. Babcock retiring from the firm. C. B. Cottrell having purchased all of Mr. Babcock, nad naving assumed all inhilities against the same, is hereby authorized to liquidate and settle all claims and navounts owing to, and indebedness against, the late firm of Cottrell & Babcock.

C. B. COTPRELL. WESTERLY, R. I., July 27, 1880.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WESTERLY, R. I., July 28, 1890.

C. B. COTTRELL,
E. H. COTTRELL,

WANTED. Real Estate Wanted.

A lot suitable for an Engine House, in the vicinity of Aberdeen and Madison-sts. A lot on the corner of a street or alley preferred. Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until August 25, 1881, marked proposals for lots, and ad-

WANTED TO RENT. A six-horse Portable Engine and Engineer cout one month or over. Apply at E. J. LEHMANN'S, "The Fair." Corner State and Adams-si

COAL

ROBERT LAW, dealer in all kinds of Coal, by car-b, car load, and retail.

Offices, 280 Madison, and 126 Market-sts. ROGERS & CO. 98 DEARBORN-ST., SHIPPERS OF

Anthracite and Bituminous Coals. Pig Iron and Foundry Supplies.

BUSINESS CARDS. Machine Screws. Special Screws and Fine Studs made to order. STANDARD MANUFACTURING CO.,

The Durham Furnace. 154 & 155 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS. Contract to Let to Remove Dirt, From No. 312 State-st. Apply at E. J. LEHMANN'S, "The Fair." Corner State and Adams-sts.

CRANITE

Six Stories, with basement, 70 feet Stone Front, by 125 feet deep by 50 rear; Hydraulic Elevators, with Steam Heating and every modern improvement. WM. B. GRIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

Knights Templar and all styles Celluloid Collars and Cuffs. Do not wilt in warmest weather. Price lists and goods by mail. Call or address J. S. Barnes & Co., 86 Madison-st., Cribno Bullding)

PRESIDENTIAL.

Grand Preparations for the Republican Conference in New York.

Gen. Garfield and Friends Depart from Mentor for the East Yesterday.

A Brief but Eloquent Address by the Next President at Geneva, O.

The General and Party Warmly Received on Arriving at Erie.

Little Prospect of Healing the Breach in the Virginia Democracy.

Contrast Suggested by the Democracy's New-Born Love for the Soldiers.

Ex-Gov. Austin Blair, of Michigan, Declares Himself for Garfield.

More About Hancock's Great Insult to the Fourth Ohio Infantry.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.

PREPARATIONS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Every preparation is ing made by the Republican Associations in this city to give Gen. Garfield a brilliant reception on his arrival to-morrow evening. All the ward and district associations are making preparations for the event, each actng on its own account. The train containng the party is expected to reach the Grand Central Depot at 7 o'clock to-morrow night. The members of the National, the State, and the local Committees will be there with War veterans and district associations and clubs of every kind. A procession will be formed at the depot, and Gen. Garfield will be escorted with great pomp to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where rooms have been prepared for his ac-commodation. A serenade is on the program, and it is likely that a little speaking will be done at the hotel by Garfield and others of his party in response to an address of welcome which is being prepared for them No hour has been fixed for the opening of the conference on Thursday, which will be

AN INFORMAL MEETING THROUGHOUT, so as to avoid the appearance of attempting to work up any artificial enthusiasm. Senator Dorsey said to-day that all the prominent Republicans of the country would be present at the conference; but few of them have yet reached the city, Gen. Garfield will remain here until the early part of next week, if not compelled to leave sooner by previous engagements.

GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT will be given a reception, beginning at o'clock at the headquarters of the Republican o'clock at the headquarters of the Republican Central Campaign Club, in the Coleman House, in this city. He will make a long address on the issues of the campaign, the first he has made in many years.

A Republican glee club has been organized here with 300 male voices under the leadership of Lafayette Sykes, an old campaign singer. It is thought that this will prove an attractive feature during the State canvass, and many applications for their services in the interior have already been made.

SENATOR CONKLING

To-morrow evening

SENATOR CONKLING odging about the city to-day to keep was dodging about the city to-day to keep out of the way of interviewers and curiosity-seekers. His rooms are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but he is not to be found there, and can only be reached by giving certain signs to the clerk of the hotel resembling the silent language of recognition employed by Freemasons. Conkling will make a little address tomorrow night, it is supposed, at the hotel, after Garfield's arrival. Until that time he refuses to say anything. refuses to say anything.

Edwards Pierrepont, the Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, and a number of other prominent Republicans, visited the National headquarters on Fifth avenue to-day.

GEN. GARFIELD.

HIS EASTERN TOUR.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 3.—Gen. Garfield left his home at Mentor this afternoon for the East, traveling in a special car placed at his disposal by the Lake Shore Railway Company. He was met at Geneva, O., by Congressman Conger, of Michigan, Ben Harrison and Orth, of Indiana, and Gen. Streight, of Indiana. The party went to Buffalo, where they will wait over one train, then go to New York and attend the conference of the National Republican Committee and dis-tinguished men of that party, including prominent journalists.

DEDICATION.

The soldiers' monument was dedicated today at Geneva, O., with Imposing ceremonies and speeches by Gen. Garfield, Congressman Conger. Orth, and Harrison, Gen. Streight, and others. Gen. Garfield's speech, as re-ported in shorthand for the Cleveland Herald, was as follows:

ported in shorthand for the Cleveland Herald, was as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: These gentlemen had no right to print in a paper here that I was to make a speech, for the types ought always to tell the truth, and they have not done it in this case. But I cannot look out upon a great audience in Ashtabula County, recognizing so many old faces and old friends, without at least making my bow to them, and saying good-by before I go. I cannot, either, hear such a speech as that to which I have just listened without thanking the man who made it, and the people who enabled him to make it; for, after all, no mun can make a speech alone. It is the great power that strikes up from a thousand minds that acts on him and makes the speech. It originates with those outside of him. If he makes one at all, and every man that has stood on this platform to-day has had a speech made out of him. by you, and by what is yonder on your square. That is the way speeches are made, and if I had time to stay here long enough these forces with you might make one out of me. Ideas are the only things in this universe that are immortal, Some people think that soldiers are chiefly renowned for courage. That is one of the cheapest and commonest qualities. We share it with the brutes. I can find you dogs, and bears, and lions that will light, and fight to the death, and will tear each other. Do you call that warfare? They are as courageous as any of these soldiers, if mere brute courage is what we are after. The difference between them and us is this: tigers never hold reunions to celebrate their victories. When hey heve eaten the creature they have hold, wild heats never build monuments over their slain comrades. Why? Because they have no they have eaten the creature they have killed, that is the only reunion they ever hold. Wild beasts never build monuments over their slain comrades. Why? Because they have no ideas behind their warfares. Our race has ideas, and because ideas are immortal, if they be true, we build monuments to them. We hold reunions not for the dead, for there is nothing in all the earth that you and I can do for the dead. They are past our help and past our praise. We can give to them no glory, and we can give to them no immortality. They do not need us, but forever and forever more we need them. The glory that trailed in the clouds behind them after their sun had set falls with its benediction on us who are living; and it is to commemorate the immertality of the ideas for which they

fought that you assemble to-day and dedicate your monument that points up toward the God who leads them in the glory of the great world beyond. And around those ideas, under the leadership of the immortality of those ideas, we assemble to-day reverently to follow, reverently to acknowledge the glory they achieved and the benediction they left behind them. That is the meaning of an assembly like this; and to join in it. to meet you, my old neighbors and constituents, to share with you the memories that we have beard rehearsed, and the inspiration that this day points to, that this monuments celebrates, is to me a joy, and for it I am grateful.

monuments celebrates, is to me a joy, and for it I am grateful.

Before I go I want the pleasure and to give the pleasure of bearing a few words from some distinguished gentlemen "bo are on this platform. I would I had time to introduce them all to you; but I ask you to hear for a moment, what you will, I know, be delighted to hear, a word from a descendant of that great Ohio man that we so honored forty years ago this year. I ask you to listen to Gen. Ben Harrison, of Indiana.

AT Ente.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 3.—About 2,500 people assembled at the depot to welcome Gen. Garfield and party. They were received with music, firing of cannon, and other demonstrations of delight. A stage had been erected a short distance from the depot, to which the party was conducted. Gen. Garfield briefly thanked the crowd for the cordial rebriefly thanked the crowd for the cordial reception, and introduced the Hon. O. D. Conger, of Michigan, who spoke about ten minutes. Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana,
was about to make a speech when the depotbell rang for the departure of the train, and
he simply said: "We are advised that the
train on which we are traveling is about to
start, and speech-making inust be deferred
for the present, as Gen. Garfield is a man
who never gets left."

staff, and specci-making must be deserved for the present, as Gen. Garfield is a man who never gets left."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The ovation tendered Gen. Garfield in this city to-night was a very enthusiastic one. The General left Mentor this morning, and brief stops were made at Erie and Dunkirk, where immense crowds of people greeted him. The General merely thanked the spectators for the honor they had shown him in gathering at those places. In the party with the General were the Hon. Ben Harrison, Gen. Streight, Conger of Michigan, Gen. Orte of Indiana, W. McQuinley of Ohio, and Maj. Swayne. Ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, Chairman of the National Committee, Col. Hooker, of the Committee, Judge W. H. Robertson, Gen. Frederick Townsend, and two or three other members of Gov. Cornell's staff arrived in this city at 8 o'clock this morning on the Central Railroad, and were met at the depot, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to the Palace Hotel. About fifty distinguished citizens of Buffalo met the Garfield party at Dunkirk, and accompanied them to the city. Arriving, here they were received by over 5,000 people, who enthusiastically applauded the guests as they were borne through to the carriages. They were then escorted to the Palace Hotel by a torch-light procession numbering over 2,500 men. The streets 'brough which the line marched were brilliantly. Huminated, and beautiful pyrotechulcal displays greeted them. At the hotel there were 10,000 people gathered in front, and when Garfield was introduced.

THE CHEERING WAS SIMPLY TREMENDOUS.

gathered in front, and when Garneld was introduced

THE CHEERING WAS SIMPLY TREMENDOUS. He made a very brief address, returning his thanks for the grand reception. He was followed by Ben Harrison, of Indiana, who spoke for upwards of half an hour, presenting the issues of the campaign in a plain but forcible manner. He gave the history of both parties and said that the people could draw their conclusions as to which they preferred to be ruled by.

Short addresses were made by Buffalonian gentlemen and others.

Gen. Garfield will leave Buffalo at half-past to to-morrow morning by special at 6:30 a. m. Ten minutes each have been allowed for stops at Rochester, Syracuse, Portheepsie, and twenty minutes stop at Albany, and arrive at New York at 7:40 p. m.

Large crowds will doubtless be gathered at every stopping-place along the route. It is probable, however, that there will be very little speech-making even by the ready speech-makers who will accompany Garfield,

speech-making even by the reary speech-makers who will accompany Garfield, as the stops will be short, and the train, a special one, composed of an engine and two passenger coaches, will have to run on schedule time.

GEN. GARFIELD'S SPÈECH.

To the Western Associated Pries.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Gen. Garfield received a grand ovation at the hands of the Republicans of this city on his arrival this evening. Gen. Garfield, at the conclusion of the procession, spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: The spectacle I have witnessed in your city to-night is far grander than any pageantry that can be created by anything except the enthusiasm, and the ideas, and faith of men embarked in a great and worthy cause. It does not mean any man in the world. It means your faith, your hope, your purpose. So far as I in any sense reprerent these, I accept your congratulations with thanks, and I give you all that is best in my mind in reply for your magnificent demonstration. I am passing up through your city, and for a few hours, stopping not to discuss politics, not to make speeches, but I stopped this moment long enough to recognize your great meeting and great greeting, and thank you for it with all my heart. GEN. GARFIELD'S SPEECH.

Prolonged applause followed the General's Prolonged appliance followed the General's speech, which was followed by short speeches by the Hon. Ben Harrison and Messrs. Mc-Kinley and Conger.

At the conclusion of the speeches Gen. Garfield appeared on the floor of the hotel and shook hands with those present.

FOR GARFIELD.

THE FORMER MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF THE THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, A DEMOCRAT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. S .- Dr. Joel Pome rene, of Millersburg, Holmes County, one of the best known physicians and Democrats in Northern Ohio, while in Akron to-day declared openly for Garfield. He said:
"You know I am a Democrat, but my de

sire and wish is that James A. Garfield shall be elected President of the United States, as the best and fittest man now before the American people." He further de-clared that he hadn't the slightest doubt that Garfield would carry Ohio by from 25,000 to 30,000, and Indiana as onlo by from 25,000 to 30,000, and Indiana as well. Dr. Pomerene was Democrat enough to be Surgeon-General on Gov. Allen's staff, and Democrat enough to be the choice of the Holmes County Démocrats for Congress the last time there was a contest in that district. In the late War he was Surgeon of the Forty-second Regiment, and in two years rose to the rank of Medical Director of the Thirteenth Army Corps. His declaration calls forth mush comment. forth much comment.

THE FOURTH OHIO.

HANCOCK'S GREAT INSULT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 3.—Since Jerry Ward, an ex-soldier of Company C, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, made the statement to a reporter of a Kansas City paper which re-flected severely on Gen. Hancock, the Demo-cratic press of Ohio have been laboring among the ex-soldiers to find some slight pretext upon which they might make a denial, but up to the present time they have met with no success. THE TRIBUNE correspondent to-day met another gentleman who was not only a member of the same company with Ward, but who was also present when Gen. Hancock rode up to the Fourth Ohio and commenced his tirade of abuse just as the command had reached the stream, which was waist deep. This the stream, which was waist deep. This gentleman's name is Robert D. McCarter, and is connected with the large dry-goods house of Miller, Green & Joyce. Upon being asked by your correspondent in regard to the statement of Ward, that Gen. Hancock had come up as they were about to put down a pontoon, Mr. McCarter said: "It is all true, every word of it, so far as it goes. I was but a few yords from Gen. Hancock as was but a few yards from Gen. Hancock as he risped out these words, which not only myself but forty others of the advance heard. Addressing the officer, he said. 'G—d—d—n the s—s of b—s, make them wade the stream.'" Mr. McCarter states that since he read Ward's interview he has met about

THE MEN HAVE INVARIELY STATED,

"Yes, we are not likely to forget the man that treated us like dogs and insulted our mothers." One man, Jacob Crook, who now lives at Delaware, was the Orderly Sergeant of the company at the time. He is now a red-hot Democrat, and was one of two in Company C that voted for Vallandigham. He states that he never can forget the tirade of abuse that Hancock heaped upon him. He remembers all about it, but forgets whether the stream was as deep as Mr. Ward states, and that is the only difference in his version of the case. He has not yet decided whether he can swallow Hancock or not. But he further adds: "It was a fortunate thing for Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock that he moved off directly after, for this reason: "I found that four of our boys had drawn a bead on him, and in one minute more he would have been shot to bleecs. The Fourth Ohlo boys were not made of the kind of material that would brook insult." Crook will make an affidavit of the above if desired.

ANOTHER MEMBER THE MEN HAVE INVARIBLY STATED,

ANOTHER MEMBER of the Fourth Ohio, Lieut. Andy Anderson, now traveling for a large Cleveland house, heard the above, and will also testify as to its

heard the above, and will also testify as to its entire truth.

Mr. H. H. Pollock, of Company A. Fourth Ohio, made his way a little below on the stream, and, while crossing on the bridge with other comrades, was attracted by Hancock riding up to the bridge and hilled them as follows: "You G-d d-d s-is of b-s, that bridge is for the artillery to cross on, and not you s-s of b-s."

Mr. McCarter says: "I can get affidavits from at least forty of the old mymbers of Companies A and C, who were in the advance that day, who will verify very word of the above. You might think B remarkable that you don't have to inquire about their remembering the insult; sill that is necessary is to ask one of them if he is going to vote for 'Our Old Commanders, and you will have the incident related by you." I then asked Mr. McCarter if it might not have been on a forced march or was not there a battle in progress which might beender it then asked Mr. McCarter if it might not have been on a forced march or was not there a battle in progress, which might render it very necessary to move with rapidity; might not Gen. Hancock have been anneyed at the slowness of the column? "Nonsense," said he, "we were not marching for fighting; there was no hurry, as marches the days preceding and following clearly preved. We were merely changing position with no enemy in our front. No,

GEN. HANCOCK CANNOT HIDE BEHIND, nor his friends excuse him for heaping such a tirade of abuse upon men fully his equals. It was not the only time,—it was in his nature to look upon the privates and officers of low grade with contempt."

"Then you won't vote for 'Our Old Commander?"

"Then you won't vote for 'Our Old Commander'?"

"Well, I guess not, and if you can show me one of the Fourth Ohio who will I would like to see who he is. The Democracy are shouting themselves hoarse over that gallant soldier. They say that he shed his blood in defense of his country, and that all the soldiers should vote for him, but they won't. There will be a few, probably, and just about as many as voted for the Coppersead Vallandigham, but no more."

After hearing Mr. McCarter's tatement, and what he said of the four rides being drawn on Gen. Hancock, the question suggests itself: Did not Gen. Hancock, shed his blood as a price of the insults he field heaped upon the mothers of the bravesboys who were fighting for the Union? Hight not a rifle in the hand of some insulted man have gone off accidentally; more singular things have occurred. His nomination, for instance, by the Democracy.

LOVE FOR THE SOLDIER.

THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC DODGE.
Specia. Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The declara-tion of Senator Wallace that the Democrats are going to give formal public notice that they won't disturb the Union soldiers is, in the light of Democratic practice here, one of the most delicious bits of humor which the campaign has yet developed. As will be well remembered, the moment the Democrats gained control of the House the roll of Union soldiers began to be transformed into a roster of Confederate troops, for Union ocrats were given a very small chance, but in the large majority of cases when Union soldiers were kicked out Rebel soldiers were invited in. When the Senate was secured by the Democrats Union soldiers were hustled out with less cerem was observed by the House, as the latter

body, being A LITTLE NEARER THE PEOPLE, and some of its members still fearing the War Democrats of their party, purged its olls of loyal soldiers slowly. The Democrats, too, did this after a full talk in caucus, and Senator Wallace was the Chairman of the caucus. While there was much pretense outside of the caucus that Union soldiers were to be left undis-Union soldiers were to be left undis-turbed, the understanding among all Democratic Senators was that their time had come. This would have been taken as a matter of course if in all cases War Democrats had succeeded them, but the flavor of Democracy became a little too strong when their places were given to Rebels. If the Democratic campaign is to be conducted as a comic entertainment it will open successfully with the formal declara-tion now proposed by Senator Wallace.

EX-GOV. BLAIR.

HE RETURNS TO HIS FIRST LOVE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
LANSING, Mich., Aug. 3.—Ex-Gov. Austin Blair, of Jackson, who left the Republica party in 1873 to join the Greeley m and who has ever since been identified with the Democratic party, writing to a friend here to-day says: "I have always followed my convictions. I could not support Grant for the second term. Now I have no trouble. I always liked Garfield, and feel sure he will do all in his power to elevate the tone of politics and make an illustrious Administration one that won't need a machine to keep it in power." His many warm friends all over the State will gladly welcome Michigan's War Governor back to the party he materially helped to organize in 1854.

> INDIANA. REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribe INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—The follow ing Republican speakers have signified their willingness to aid the Republican cause in Indiana, and dates have been furnished them as follows: A. A. Underwood, Bolivar, Polk County. and Charles E. Moss, St. Louis, two of Missouri's best stump speakers; the Hon. Stephen, A. Hurlbut, Illinois, two weeks in September; the Hon. R. G. Horr, Michigan in October; Gov. Kirkwood, Iowa, in Oct ber; Richard Guenther, State Treasurer of Wisconsin, English and German, Sept. 15 to Oct. 1; Senator W. A. Allison, Iowa, two speeches after Sept. 15; the Hon. Charles H. Joyce, Vermont, Sept. 25 to Oct. 1; the Hon. Greenbury L. Fort, Illinois, last week in September: J. R. G. Pitkin, ex-United In September: J. R. G. Pitkin, ex-United States Marshal, Louisiana; Samuel McKee, Louisville, Ky.; the Hon. J. B. Belford, Denver, Colo.; James Atkins, Savannah, Ga., Sept. 6, two weeks; Augustus E. Wilson, Louisville, partner of Justice Harlan, Aug. 15 to Sept. 1; the Hon. Thomas Fifth, Minnesota, Aug. 18 to 95; James Corporal Tanner. New York, Gov. John W. Hoyt, Cheyenne. At this rate the State will blaze with oratory during the last forty days of the campaign.

GOV. OGLESBY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 3.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the metropolitan and provincial press that Gov. R. J. Oglesby, who is new in Colorado, on humans. and provincial press mas dov. R. J. Ogiesby, who is now in Colorado on business and pleasure, will return to Illinois about the 10th or 15th of August, and begin stumping the State for the Republican National and State tickets. The Tribune correspondent

interviewed the General's wife on the subject here to-day, and from her the correspondent learned that the General will not be home until about the 1st or 15th of September, when in all probability he will enter into the canvass with all his well-known spirit, and do what he can to whoop things up for Gar-field and Arthur.

NOTES.

THE VIRGINIA MUDDLE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—A Virginia politician who arrived to-day reports that the failure of the mass-meeting called last week with a view of compromising the Democratic difficulties has caused a general abandonment of the idea that a reunion of the two factions of the party is possible. The regulars are a good deal disturbed, but their leaders affect confidence in their ability to carry the State for Hancock. DAVENPORT'S WORK.

The complaints of the Democrats are neither mild nor infrequent over the fact that Commissioner Davenport has been allowed to copy the census returns of New York City. The flutter over the matter is such as to suggest that the question of attempting some of the old-time frauds in that city had been under consideration, and that this new difficulty placed in the way was too much to bear in silence. MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 3.—The Republicans of this city held a rousing Garfield and Arthur meeting here this evening, and formed a Central Garfield and Arthur Club of almost 300 members as a starter. There are several ward clubs already. Quite a number of those who joined the club and put down their names to-night have hereto-fore acted with the Democratic or the Greenback parties. There was intense enthusiasm, and the send-off the most promising and auspicious for the campaign that has been known here in years. The Hon. J. W. Stone, the Hon. Jacob Ferris, and I. H. Parrish, Esq., made brief speeches. The Hon. E. G. D. Holden was elected President of the Club, H. J. Reeves Secretary, Col. C. B. Hinsdill Corresponding Secretary, and Col. E. S. Pierre Treasurer, besides Vice-Presidents and an Executive Committee. This city and county are inevitably Republican this fall.

GARFIELD CLUB OBGANIZED.

GARFIELD CLUB ORGANIZED. GARFIELD CLUB ORGANIZED.

Springfield to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield met to-night and organized a Garfield and Arthur Club, 200 members signing the rolls. Gen. J. N. Reece was elected President, with a Vice-President from each ward, Henry B. Kane Secretary, and B. H. Ferguson Treasurer. It was decided to organize a marching club in each ward in the city.

CHICAGO. MEETING OF THE WESTERN BRANCH OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
The Hon. W. H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, arrived in the city yesterday from Green Bay and is registered at the Palmer House. During the afternoon a meeting was held of the Western Branch of the National Committee in Parlor N, which Mr. Barnum is occupying. There were present Mr. P. H. Kelly, of Minnesota; W. C. Goudy, of Illinois; A. H. Brown, of Indiana; W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; M. M. Ham, of Iowa; and Dr. Miller, of Nebraska, as proxy for the Hon. J. Sterling Morton. The principal topic of discussion was the detailed plan of the campaign in the West. Reports were heard from each State represented. Some discussion arose as to the situation in Indiana and Mr. Goudy's efforts with the candidate for the Vice-Presidency to induce him to conciliate the Greenbackers. The conference was devoted to the subject of finance. Mr. Bar-num remained in his room during the even-ing and received a host of local party lights, although absolutely refusing to be inter-

although absolutely refusing to be interviewed.

P. H. Kelly, Chairman of the Minnesota Democratic State Committee, is at the Pacific. Mr. Kelly last night, when interrogated, said that the people of Minneapolis and St. Paul had but little sympathy with Donnelly in his contest with Washburn, and yet the Democrats desire to run Donnelly again. Mr. Kelly is a candidate for the nomination, with every prospect of gaining it. Of course he feels confident of Hancock's election.

THE FORREST ESTATE.

A Claimant Turns Up in Scotland. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 3.-An effort i now being made to break the will of the late Edwin Forrest, the eminent tragedian, which, if successful, will result in deprivin the Forrest Home of several hundred thousand dollars and will transfer that amount of cash into the pockets of William B. Forrest, a distant cousin of the deceased, now living in Scotland. For a few days pas a number of Philadelphians, intimates of the great actor, have been called upon, through process issuing out of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to tell what they know concerning the family connections of Forrest, the number of his brothers and sisters, and the time and place of their respective deaths The purpose of this is to show that Forrest's immediate family are all deceased, include his father and mother and brothers and sisters, and that the clause in his will which gives to the Forrest Home several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property situated in the State of New York is void and of no in the State of New York is void and of no effect respecting the New York property, because, as it is claimed, a law of that State prevents a testator from leaving his property to a corporation not in being, or, as the lawyers say, not in esse. The Forrest Home near Frankford was of course not in existence at the time the will of the actor was made, and if the New York law holds good then the property in that State will go to Forrest's relatives, for property situated in New York is governed by the law of the State. Taking advantage of the New York law, and claiming that he is the only living relative of the dead actor, William B. Forrest has begun suit in the Supreme Court of New York against the Forrest Home, and it is stated that a large amount of testimony has been taken by his attorney, John Townshend, of that city, concerning the pedigree of the Forrest family in Scotland, and supporting the claim of William B. Forrest that he is the only living relative, and as such is entitled to that portion of the estate situated in New York.

DRIVING THE QUACKS AWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3.—Dr. Rauch,
Secretary of the State Board of Health, has received a letter from Dr. Heatwole, of Middle burg, Ind., asking about W. A. Pierce, of Morris, Ill., who has been representing himself as a graduate of Ann Arbor. Neither the Faculty of Ann Arbor nor the State Board have ever heard of Pierce. The letter closes by saying of the State Board: "You fellows over there are driving this State full of macks."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 3.—The jewelry-house of C. W. Cole was closed to-day by creditors. The Home National Bank, N. Matson & Co. and Knight & Spencer, of Chicago, and H. Lee Borden are the principal creditors. Liabilities, \$3,000; assets, \$1,700.

The remains of an unknown tramp have been found at Galewood. From appearances they have lain there a month. An inquest was held, the jury finding that death had resulted from sickness.

THE SPENCER MONUMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KAHOKA, Mo., Aug. 3.—The Spencer Monument was unveiled to-day at Bethlehem Church-yard, fourteen miles distant from this city. About 5,000 people witnessed the ceremonies. The Hon. Sam M. Clark, of the Keokuk Gate Citu. delivered the oration.

FOREIGN.

Detailed Account of the Recent British Defeat in Afghanistan.

English Troops Borne Down by a Vastly Superior Force.

Ayoob Khan at Last Accounts Preparing for a Fresh Attack.

The Irish Compensation Bill Defeated in the House of Lords.

French Republicans Win a Decisive Victory in the Councils Elections.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts About to Marry Her Secretary.

A Cunning Peruvian Ruse by Which a Chilian Transport Was Destroyed,

And One Hundred and Fifty Persons . on Board Lost Their Lives.

AFGHANISTAN.

AFGHANISTAN.
THE LATE DEFEAT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Vicercy of India telegraphs the following report from Gen. St. John, under date Candahar, July 29: Gen. Burrows marched from Kushk i Nakud on the morning of the 28th, having heard that Ayoob Khan's advanced guard had occupied the main road, three miles from the latter place. The enemy's cavalry appeared, advancing from the direction of Hyderabad. advancing from the direction of Hyderabad.

The artillery and cavalry engaged them about 9 o'clock in the morning. Shortly afterwards the whole force of the enemy appeared, formed in line of battle with seven regiments of regulars in the centre, thr others in reserve, 2,000 cavairy on the right, 400 cavairy and 2,000 irregular infantry on the left, and other cavairy and irinfantry on the left, and other cavalry and irregulars in reserve, and five or six batteries of guns, including one of breech-loaders, the total force being 12,000. The ground was slightly undulating. The enemy were posted in the best position. Until 1 o'clock in the afternoon the action was confined to artillery fire, which was so well sustained and directed by the enemy that our superior armament failed to compansate for the inferior number of wath After the rifle fire began our breech-loaders told, but the vigorous advance of the cavalry told, but the vigorous advance of the cavairs front caused the native infantry to fall back in confusion on the Sixty-sixth Regiment.

ABANDONING TWO GUNS. Our formation being lost, the infantry re-treated slowly, in spite of the gallant efforts' off from the cavalry and artillery. This was at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, and the campfollowers and baggage were streaming towards Candahar. After a severe fight in an inclosed ground, Gen. Burrows succeeded, in extricating the infantry, and brought them into line in retreat. No efforts would turn the fugitives from the main road, which is without water at this season of the year, and thus the majority of the casualties occurred from men falling from thirst and exhaustion. The enemy's pursuit continued to w ten miles of Candahar, but was not v ous. The cavalry and artillery, with a few infantry, reached the banks of the River Argandale, forty miles from the scene-of action, at 7 o'clock the next morning, many not having tasted water since the previous morning. Nearly all our ammunition was lost, as also were 1,100 rifles and two nine-pounder guns. Our loss is estimated, killed and missing, Sixty-sixth Regiment, 400; grenadiers, 350; Jacobs rifles, 350; artillery, 40; sappers, 24; cavalry,

The Duranis have been expelled from Candahar. Provisions and ammunition are

GEN. BUBROWS' DEFEAT.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Times says the telegram from its correspondent at Candahar is quite in harmony with the statements that quite in harmony with the statements that Gen. Burrows' cavalry and artillery were enticed into an ambuscade. Putting various scraps of intelligence together, we are inclined to believe the Afghans tried to get into the rear of our force. The fact that most of the losses are said to have occurred during what is euphemistically termed a retreat, is strong proof that the action ended in an utter rout of the force. Though the brigade is not literally annihilated, it will, owing to the wounds, exhaustion, and demoralization, for the present add very little to Gen. Primrose's strength. The news that preparations are making for a siege is very bad, and by no means satisfies public craving for details.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Marquis of Hartington said the Government had no news from Candahar or from that line of the frontier. Telegrams have been received to-day from the Viceroy which referred to Cabul advices certainly as late as the 1st inst. It contained nothing about communication being interrupted, and no alarming news whatever, and stated that up to the 1st inst. negotiations with Abdurrahto the 1st inst. negotiations with Abdurrah-man Khan were proceeding.

INTERCEPTING SUPPLIES.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington stated that some Afghan cave of the Supposed to be moving in the direction of Kakoan for the purpose of intercepting supplies to Candahar.

as returned to Cabul from the camp at

Kalahaji.
THE DURBAR POSTPONED. Kalahaji.

THE DURBAR POSTPONED.

CABUL, Aug. 3.—The postponement of the durbar at Gen. Gough's camp, near Kalahaji, on the 2d inst., at which Gen. Stewart was to have met Abdurrahman Khan, is attributed to the excitement among Abdurrahman Khan's followers. When Griffin, on Saturday, met Abdurrahman the latter's people were so excited that a display of our infantry was necessary near the place of meeting.

Ayoob Khan's Pobces.

In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington announced that the British Agent at Quetta telegraphs, 3d inst. that it is said Ayoob Khan has marched to Mir Kabez and detailed a force for an attack on Chaman Choki.

Ordered Pobward.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville announced that the Vicercy of India had telegraphed that a powerful force, comprising the composition of the co

WOLSELEY. LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Scotsman's Londo orrespondent believes that the Governmer considering the advisability of appointin ir Garnet Wolseley Commander-in-Chief i

BOBERTS' FORCE. Is dispatch puts the strength of Gen. force for the relief of Candahar at

INTERVIEWS. Mr. Griffin, British representative, has had several interviews with the Ameer, with whom are the principal Ghilzai Chiefs and representatives from Maidan, Logar, Kohisan, and other districts.

GREAT BRITAIN. MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Gladstone passed a fair tight. There is no increase in the local mai-

At noon to-day the condition of Gladst nce of the 'Premier's filness, In consequence of the Frenner's the Lord Mayor's dinner, fixed for Saturday will be abandoned. It is understood that Gladstone's doctors hoped for a marked diminution in the temperature of his body his morning, but are content that it is no his morning. Gladstone's This morning Gladstone This morning This morning Gladstone This morning This morning Gladstone This morning This morn nigher than Monday. This morning Glad-tione dictated letters to Earl Granville, For-

tign Secretary.

The Standard says: "The apprehension hat Gladstone is in a precarious state does of correctly give the situation. He is in a n, and the case is of such an regular kind that it necessitates great cau-

3 p. m.-Mr. Gladstone is progressing fa-LONDON, Aug. 3.-A bulletin dated 11:40 relock to-night says Mr. Gladstone passed a juict day. His fever is less and his general condition is satisfactory.

IRON-MINERS' STRIKE. Six thousand iron-miners in Lanarkshire, Scotland, have agreed to strike for an ad vance of a shilling a day.

. THE IRISH COMPENSATION BILL.
In the debate in the House of Lords on the Compensation-for-Disturbance-in-Ireland bill Earl Derby, wno acts with the Liberals, said if the only alternative was to pass the bill in its present shape or reject it, he would vote to reject it, but, as it might be amended in committee, he would vote for a second read-

EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

It is now believed that Parliament will adjourn within a fortnight. The Conservative factions are coalescing in anticipation of Gladstone's prolonged absence. Under any circumstances he will be unable to reappear during the present sess THE AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The agricultural prospects throughout the ntire Kingdom are unusually poor. GERMAN COMMENT.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—All the leading papers, commenting on the illness of Gladstone, say t cannot be of entire unimportance for the levelopment of events when a statesman in whose hands are gathered all the threads of political system is obliged to abstain from personal participation in the work of his

The Iron Duke has been floated. Damage nimportant. The Russian and French leets at Yesso assisted in floating the iron-THE COMPENSATION BILL.

Lord Calrns, in a studiously calm speech this evening, picked the principle of the Compensation bill to pieces, saying that, while it was intended to benefit the tenant, it would leave him in a worse position than before.

Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor, in a long speech, vigorously supported the bill.

The Duke of Somerset and Earl of Zetland expressed it

The Duke of Somerset and Earl of Zetland opposed it.
Viscount Monck supported the bill, while Viscount Cranbrook opposed it. The Duke of Argyle also supported the bill.
Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, said he did not deny that if the bill was rejected the Government would be confronted with a great responsibility as to what course to adopt, but that fact cannot relieve the House of a very grave responsibility.
Lord Beaconsfield, in opposing the bill, made a violent attack on the Radicals.
Among the Liberals who voted against the Government were Viscount Sherbrooke (Mr. Robert Lowe), Lord Stratheden, Earl of Camperdown, and sixty or seventy others.

The minority were exclusively Liberals.
When the vote was reached the bill was rejected—282 to 51.

DISABLED.

The British bark Glamorganshire, from New York for Shanghai and Hong Kong, has put into Simons Bay, having lost her bulwarks and stanchions.

The Italian bark Adele Accame, from New York for Porteshead Dock, England, is acround outside of the latter port.

The Russian bark Laine, from Pensacola, went ashore in the River Avon yesterday and subsequently felf over into the river, impeding navigation. Her masts will be cut away and the river cleared as soon as possible.

MATRIMONIAL.

LONDON, Aug. S.—The World says: A marriage has been arranged between the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Ashmead Bartlett, her Secretary and almoner for some time past. The recent statement to the same affect, which was contradicted, was made by the intended bridegroom. The gentleman is brother of Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, member of Parliament. By becoming Bartlett's wife the Baroness will lose a very large portion of her income,—to the extent, it is said, of over £100,000 yearly. This is in accordance with the will of Harriet Millon, Duchess of St. Albans, who bequeathed her vast property to Miss Angela, now the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, providing, if she married an alien or naturalized subject, her interest in the Coutts Bank and other properties shall cease. Bartlett is an American, and natthat remonstrances against the marriage engagement from the best friends of the Baroness and from the highest quarters have failed to have any effect, and the marriage will shortly take place. The Baroness is 66, Bartlett has not yet completed his 29th year.

LADY BURDETT-COUTTS.

Lady Burdett-Coutts was born in 1814, and is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet. Herfortune comes to her from her maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas Coutts, and she assumed his name when she inherited his property. That was in 1837, upon the termination of the life-inin 1837, upon the termination of the life-interest of his widow, who was Miss Mellon, the actress, before he married her as his second wife, and who died the Duchess of St. Albans. Sir Thomas Coutts' first wife, the grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was Elizabeth Starkey, the daughter of a Lancashire peasant, who was a servant in the employment of the banker's brother until her marriage made her one of the first ladies of the Kingdom. The Baroness received her title in 1871. She received the freedom of the City of London in 1878, and, eighteen months later, the City of Edimourg limitarly honored ner. At the end of the last Russo-Turkish war the Sultan decorated her with the grand cordon of the Order of Megidie in recognition of her services to the wounded. The estimation in which she is held by the people of England is shown by the fact that when, in 1868, the reform procession passed her house, and she was recognized at the window, a shout was raised, and for over two hours the air rang with the cries of the thousands who filled the street.

How SHE OBTAINED HER VAST FORTONE.
In 1871 the fortune of the Baroness was setimated at £10,000,000, and up to this time she had given away for charitable purposes fully £5,000,000. In other words, after disposing of \$33,000,000 for the education and care of her fellow-people, she still held fully \$50,000,000 in investment. She is the richest single woman in England, and her liberality in the distribution of her vast fortune has commended her to the admiration of the stillied world. OW SHE OBTAINED HER VAST FORTUNE.

villied world.

She seems to prefer the simple title of Miss putts to that of Baroness Coutts, conferred on her by Queen Victoria in 1871, in conferration of her munificent public charities.

Soutts lived in rather strattened countstances during her earlier

her rich grandfather, Thomas Coutts, the eminent banker, born in 1741. At the death of his brother Peter, Mr. Coutts assumed the entire direction of the firm, which, under his control, rose to its highest prosperity. He was a gentleman in manners, hospitality, and benevolence, and counted among his friends some of the first literary men and actors of his day. Soon after his settlement in London he married Elizabeth Starkey, a girl of humble origin. They lived very happily together, and had three daughters—Susan, who married the Earl of Guilford; Frances, who married the Marquis of Bute; and Sophia, mother of the subject of this sketch, who married Sir Francis Burdett, the Member of Parliament who proposed the celebrated inquiry into the state of Coldbath Fields Prison, which resulted in the dismissal of the keeper and the complete reformation of the regulations of that prison. He doubtless transmitted to his celebrated daughter many of his benevolent virtues.

Soon after the death of Mrs. Coutts in 1815, Mr. Coutts fell in love with the beautiful and accomplished Miss Harriet Mellon, a very popular actress in comedy in the early part of this century. This lady was born in 1775, and was so much younger than her opulent suitor that she declined the match, representing that the forty-four years' difference in their ages made too great abarrier to be surmounted. The enamored millionaire, however, persisted in his suit, and Miss Mellon, Mr. Coutts disinherited them, and made his wife sole mistress of his colossal fortune at his decense. About five years after the death of Mr. Coutts the widow married the Duke of St. Albans, Grand Falconer of England, who was much younger than Mrs. Coutts. After her death she left the Duke an income of \$50,000 a year and a life-interest in some landed estates. With this exception, she, from a delicate sense of justice, bequeathed the entire fortune which she received from Mr. Coutts to his granddaughter, Angela Burdett, youngest daughter of Sir Francis Burdett.

The Duchess of St. Al n of his brothe

Her liberality in establishing a corps of nurses under Florence Nightingale, in the Crimean war, is familiar to every one. She is said to spend her entire income, \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000 a year, in her philanthropic projects. The Baroness is probably the only person living who would have found it necessary to deny more than once that she had given \$2,500,000 for the relief of the distress in Ireland; but when the story was told of her, the largeness of her heart and her fortune allke made it easily credible. Her proposition, which for some reason, was not carried out. INSTANCES OF HER LIBERALITY. alike made it easily credible. Her proposition, which for some reason, was not carried out, was to apply £50,000 to the pureliase of lands of which industrious tenants might in time become owners. Among the very notable instances of her generosity may be mentioned the endowment of three Bishopries (in Africa, Australia, and British Columbia, at a cost, it is stated, little less than the sum she was said to have given to the Irish. She assisted Dr. Livingstone when he was in his greatest need; and a square of model dwellings was built by her around the Columbia Market, which also she built and presented to the Corporation of London. Even this list does not exhaust her public charities, and in private she is reputed to be not less munificent.

RAISED TO THE PEERAGE.

For these and her other numerous charitable services to her country the title of Baroness was conferred upon her, in 1871, by Queen Victoria, and in 1872, for her great charity to the poor of London, the Common Council, in a public ceremony, presented to Baroness Burdett-Coutts the "freedom of the city," with an address inclosed in a beautiful gold casket, bearing her arms, etc. It was paneled in compartments, on which were tableaux representing her acts of mercy, "Feeding the hungry," "Giving drink to the thirsty," "Clothing the maked," "Visiting prisoners," "Lodging the homelass," "Visiting the sick," "Burying the dead."

MB-BULIS ASHMEAD BARTLETT, BAISED TO THE PEERAGE.

ME-BLLIS ASHMEAD BARTLETT, MB-SLIS ASHMEAD BARTLETT, whose name is now matrimonially coupled with that of the Lady Burdett-Coutts, was born in 1849, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1877, and was, until lately, one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. At the last election he was elected to Parliament as a Conservative, for the Borough of Eye, in the place of Lord Barrington, Conservative.

CHILI AND PERU.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHILIAN TRANSPORT. and Herald of July 22 has the story of the loss of the Chilian transport Loa, in Callao Bay. A Peruvian officer, on procuring a suitable launch, put a torpedo into it, and over this he placed a false bottom resting on springs kept down by weight of the cargo. He then loaded it with a very choice assortment of fruits, vegetables, and fowls, and towing it out towards the blockading squadron before daylight, set it adrift. All day long that launch

FLOATED ABOUT, but towards 5 in the evening, fearing it would fall into neutral hands, a boat was sent out to bring it back. The Loa, seeing a boat from shore making toward the neutral ves-sel, caught sight of the launch and turned toward it. The Los lowered two boats to fetch in the prize, and it was brought along-side and the discharging commenced. As the weight in the launch was diminished the machinery in connection with the torpedo was set free, and in a moment 300 pounds of dynamite were exploded. The Loa was almost lifted out of the water, and seemed enveloped in a mass of flame, which resolved itself into dense clouds of smoke. When this

cleared away the vessel seemed not to have suffered; but suddenly SHE WENT DOWN by the stern and disappeared. The Chilian blockading vessels were too far away to give assistance, but the ships of war of the non-combatants quickly lowered boats and picked up about forty persons who were struggling in the water, of whom it is probable many will die. At least 150 men perished. The only officers saved are the second command-er, who is wounded, the doctor, and one en-gineer.

Every house in Callao was shaken to its foundation by the explosion, and every ship in the bay shivered as if by a fearful earth-

AN ATTEMPT THAT FAILED. AN ATTEMPT THAT FAILED.

The Peruvians say the Chilians, in the darkness which preceded the dawn of the 10th of last April, sent a torpedo launch, with the intention of blowing up the Union, whose officers and men were ignorant of the enemy being within hundreds of miles of them. Had the Union gone down, her 200 men would have perished, as have those on the Loa, by a secret blow.

HORRIBLE RUMORS.

HORRIBLE RUMORS. A Lima correspondent says: "There is an ugly rumor going about that some Peruvians entered Moquequa, where the Chilians left their sick in care of natives, and murdered every Chilian they could find. It is also rumored that the Chilians have sent a force to wreak a terrible revener." wreak a terrible revenge.

A case of benzine or benzoline on the steamer Coquimbo exploded during her last voyage to Valparaiso, Chili, killing one man and making a breach of twenty feet in the side of the ship, fortunately above the water line.

MORE REVOLUTION.
HAVANA, Aug. 3.—Advices from the City of Mexico are to July 27. The disorders and revolts reported recently from various parts of the Republic, though inspiring no serious fears, continue notwithstanding the assertion that all was quiet. The opposition, enraged at Gen. Gonzalez's success, calls President Diaz a bloody despot and predicts that Gonzalez will be a worse one. The stin-ation of the country is confused and unde-fined. President Diaz has called Gen. Gon-zalez to the Capital.

The late disorders at Mazatlan were

was fought at Villa Union between 500 Pro-nunciados with four cannons, with Gen. Vaminez at their head, and 250 Government troops under command of Col. Reyes. The killed on both sides numbered 100. The rebels retired, leaving two of their cannons. Col. Reyes was following them up. President Diaz has created Col. Reyes Brigadier-General as a reward for his victory. A REGULAR BATTLE

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Permanent Commission of Congress has dedicated two sessions of the Guanajuate occurrences (with firing upon Gen.

Gonzalez). The true significance of the latter is as yet undisclosed.

The Commission appointed by President Diaz to propose a project of law for the liquidation, consolidation, and payment of interest upon the public debt has rendered a report saying that the arrangement of the debt requires first of all the augmentation of the resources of the Governmant. Furthermore, the Commission, considering the difficulty and seriousness of its charge, asked for detailed instructions from the Executive. President Diaz, in answer, gave the Commission ample facilities, merely demanding that a project of law be feasible.

President Diaz unveiled July 18 the monument to the memory of the late President Benito Juarez.

Notwithstanding the extreme heat there is no yellow-fever at Vera Cruz.

FRANCE. THE ELECTIONS. PARIS, Aug. 2.-Three Departmental Coun cils help elect Senators, though they ar greatly outnumbered in that capacity by the unicipal delegates. Five members of the Cabinet, who were candidates, were all elected. The Duke d'Aumale has been reëlected. Prince Charles Bonaparte retire from a hopeless contest in Corsica. Rouhe retired on the ground of age. Admiral De retired on the ground of age. Admiral De La Rouciere Le Moury has to stand a second ballot. Branet, a former Minister, was defeated. Peraldi, Bonapartist Senator, was defeated in the Department of Gers.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Only the returns from Corsica are still outstanding. The final result is, the Republicans elected 902, the Conservatives 372. Second ballots necessary, 125. Republican gain, 240.

GAMBETTALISTS VICTORIOUS.

GAMBETTAISTS VICTORIOUS. The Republicans now control at least seventy Councils General. The Gambettalsts are chiefly victorious. WHAT THE FREYCINET CABINET HAS ACCOMPLISHED—AND WHAT IT HAS FAILED TO DO.

COMPLISHED—AND WHAT IT HAS FAILED TO DO.

Special to London Times.

PARIS, July 20.—After a rapid succession of sensations,—the dispersion of the Jesuits, the amnesty, M. Gambetta's speech, and the Republican festival,—the Parliamentary recess has commenced, and a political lull has set in which will be interrupted on the 1st of August by the triennial election of half the members of the Departmental Councils. The De Freycinet Cabinet has got through its first session, and has three months of still water before it. If asked what it has accomplished during the past half-year, it may reply, like the politician who survived the Reign of Terror, "J'ai vécu" (I have lived). This, for ten years, has been the greatest concern of any French Cabinet, and M. de Freycinte's is no exception. It has acquiesced in rather than initiated the amnesty, and other burning questions have been staved off. The Magistracy bill, for instance, on which it at one time threatened to founder, has been postponed, and the longer this stands over the less difficult it becomes, for the anti-Republican Judges are gradually paying the debt of nature, while the anti-lesuit decrees have caused nearly 200 resignations, chiefly, however, among the public prosecutors or magistrature debout, whose functions render have caused nearly 200 resignations, chiefly, however, among the public prosecutors or magistrature debout, whose functions render them liable to sign warrants of expulsion against the unrecognized religious orders. These officials had a practical fixity of tenure, subject to transfers from place to place, which might be either promotion or disgrace, until January, 1879, when M. Dufaure, on the eve of Marshal MacMahon's resignation and his own retirement, reluctantly promised certain revocations, since which time numerous vicissitudes have befallen them; but the Judges, or magistrature assise, enjoy a legal stability, which the Republicans are bent on repealing or suspending. The legal stability, which the Republicans are bent on repealing or suspending. The longer, however, this is deferred, the fewer the displacements it will involve. Bills in the French Parliament do not lapse at the end of a session, but simply hibernate, and the result is that their opponents' tactics consist, not in foreing them on in the hope of defeating them, but in staving them off, if possible, till the dissolution, when, of course, they would expire. More urgent business rather than Ministerial adroitness has led to the hanging up not only of the Magistracy bill, but of divorce, the military service of seminarists, and other irritating Magistracy bill, but of divorce, the military service of seminarists, and other irritating matters, the Chamber, even as it was, not getting wholly through the Budget, which it did achieve last year; while the Tariff, Merchant-Shipping, and Public-Meeting bills have stuck fast in the Senate. The Sanday-Observance Repeal bill is, indeed, the only measure of any note, besides the annesty, which has passed both Houses since Juhiary. Next year the scrutin de liste, which M. Rochefort threatens to oppose as leading to a Gambetta dictatorship, will probably geoapy some time, thus pushing dangerous problems into the background, and the chances, therefore, are that the De Freycinet Cabinet. therefore, are that the De Freycinet surviving a second session, will preside over the general election of next summer. As to the March decrees, it apparently intends to leave the other Orders undisturbed until after the dispersion of the Jesuit schools on the

Sist of August. Between forty and fifty novices from the Jesuit monastery at Angers have left Dieppe for England.

NAVAL MOVEMENT. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.-A Turkish ironclad and cruiser have left for the Alba

VIENNA, Aug 3.—A rumor has reached here from Scutari that, in the event of a naval demonstration, a committee of the Albanian League will go direct to Dulcigo nto confer with the commanders of the various men-of-war on the subject of Albanian aspirations.

Berlin, Aug 3.—Diplomatists here are lmost certain that a naval demonstration will

ANOTHER DEMAND. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—An identical note from the Ambassadors demanding the settlement of the Montenegrin question has been presented to the Porte.

SOUTH AFRICA. SIR BARTLE FRERE

LONDON, Aug. 3.-In the House of Com mons the Marquis of Hartington and the recall of Sir Bartle Frere. The Marquis and Earl Kimberly, in making the announce ment, said the Government took the ste with regret, because, while Sir Bartle Frere's views differ from the views of the Ministers on important questions, the Ministers fully recognize his high personal qualities and dis-

NAVAL MATTER St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—An Imperial decree is published authorizing the formation of a flotilla of revenue cutters in the Baltic. These vessels will belong to the nabatter. These vessels will belong to the navy, but in times of peace will be under the direction of the Minister of Finance.

A corvet and two clippers are being prepared at Cronstadt for service in the Mediterranean, It is stated they will represent Russia in the naval demonstration in Turkish waters.

ROME, Aug. S.—At Florence the Clericals gain a great victory in the municipal elections, having returned candidates for twelve of the fourteen vacancies.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Post's Berlin dispatch reports that the customs revenue is recovering from the long stagnation. The receipts for June exceeded by 2,000,000 marks the receipts for the same month last year.

VARIOUS. PRINCE MILAN. VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The Prince Milan, Servia, has arrived.

PURGED OF CONTEMPT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tri SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Lincoln contempt case was up to-day, the citizens of Lincoln attached appearing in the United Lincoln attached appearing in the United States Circuit Court. After discussing the matter with Judge Treat, who suggested a settlement of the difficulty, the defendants reluctantly caved, and agreed to dismiss the injunction suit in the Logan Circuit Court, to permit the special levy to be made, and pay the costs, the other side agreeing to dismiss the contempt proceedings. This satisfactory settlement of the difficulty is largely due to the fact that the attorneys who represented the parties in contempt were, contrary to the usual practice, included as parties defendant in the contempt proceedings. CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Benders Springing Up Thick and Fast in Western Iowa.

The Captives at Fremont, Nebraska, Not Yet Fully Identified.

Murder for Money by a Negro Near Atlanta, Ga.

Kentucky Furnishes Her Usual Quota of Violent Takings-Off.

THE BENDERS. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 8.—J. S. Dunham, of Clarksville, Neb., has written a letter to a gentleman in this city stating that the old couple in jail at Fremont, supposed to be Bender and wife, the Kansas murderers, passed Clarksville July 12 going east on foot, without any one else with them. The same couple passed were on foot way 1879 and couple passed west on foot May, 1879, and stopped at Dunham's house over night, saying they were going to Northwest Nebraska to take up a land claim. They said their name was McGregor. The old man called the woman Nancy. This letter, if the writer

name was McGregot. The old man called the woman Nancy. This letter, if the writer is not mistaken, gives a new turn to the affair. The old man has stuck to it that his name is McGregot, and it may be possible that his story is true about being sick at Bender's for seven weeks, while several persons were murdered there. He has denied all along that he is Bender. His inquiry of Herndon, at whose house he stopped over night, if anything had been heard lately of the Bender family, of Kansas, was natural enough, if he had been an inmate of Bender's house for seven weeks. So strong, however, is the belief that he is old Bender, that he will have considerable trouble in convincing the authorities that he is not.

A party of man, wife, and three children were arrested in Omaha this morning on suspleion of being young Bender and family, but were released upon examination.

An Omaha man believes he saw young Bender and family last evening between Council Bluffs and Crescent, Ia., and this morning he went over there to hunt for them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 3.—A TRIBUNE correspondent was positively informed today that John and Kate Bender, of the notorious Bender family, arrived in this city from Nebraska Thursday last, crossing the Missouri River at this point. It is also stated that when the old and young folks separated in the Indian country they were to meet in this city on Aug. 1, but the arrest of the old man and woman in Nebraska spoiled the program. From here young John was to proceed to the scene of their murders and recover a quantity of gold buried near the old house. When in Council Bluffs the young folks were out of money and traveled by wagon. They are supposed to be still in this vicinity waiting for the old folks, of whose arrest, it is thought, they are not aware.

KENTUCKY. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 3.—The Times-Star specials report the following: "A man was murdered at Downingville, Ky., yesterday; no particulars. A man was killed yesterday at Maysbet, and one is reported killed at Blue Licks, both in Mason County, Ky. Clint Montague, an employé of Lasher's Brewery, was found dead last midnight in Crawfish Bottom, Frankfort, Ky. A pistolball went through his head. Two officers ball went through his head. Two officers heard the shot, and ran to the spot, and stumbled over his dead body in the darkness. The Coroner is holding an inquest to-day without a sign of a clew to the murderer.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 3.—Clint Montague, age 26, was killed by unknown parties in Frankfort last night. The affair is shrouded in mystery. No cause is known for the deed. Half a dozen men are under arrest suspected.

pected.
Will Tresk, a young man who murdered his mother last spring, is in jail at Marion, Ky. It was generally supposed that he had drowned himself. IN PRISON. New York, Aug. 3.-Frederick Julius

Nunzeberg was committed to the Tombs to-day by the Coroner for the murder of Zavier prison from the Coroner's office Mrs. Nunze berg, with her three little children, the eld est of whom is 7 years old, clinging to her skirts, met her husband. The mother and children presented a picture of abject wo-"Let me speak to him," cried the wife, catching hold of Capt. Gostlin's arm, "let me speak to him before he goes to prison." To yield to her desire was impossible, and the Captain told her so. "Give him his coat, then." said the woman. She then handed her husband his coat. The officer then entered a car, which soon passed out of sight, and left the wife and children standing on the corner, the centre of a sympathizing crowd. The prisoner was locked up in "murderers' row."

MILWAUKEE THIEVES. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3 .- The police have been doing good work for a day or two past. Last night Detectives Jansen and Reimer watched two notorious city thieves break into a saloon. They captured one of them named Schullard, but the other, Frank Murphey, got away. This evening just before dark an officer spied Murphey sn down to his home in the Third Ward. He started in pursuit, and was joined by another policeman. After a very exciting chase all over the Seventh Ward Murphey was captured. They are the hardest pair of local criminals taken up for a long time. Two men were arrested to-day for stealing from the schoper Channan.

VIRGINIA BLOOD.

Special Disp WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The young Virginia gentleman who shot five bullets into his sister in order to maintain the honor of his family, and maintained a severe dignity when she called him to her death-bed, has just been indicted for murder. Hearing this, he tried again to save the honor of his family by taking laudanum. The doctors saved him, honor and all, and to-day the family, which he had such a hard struggle to pre-serve its honor, was called to attend the trial of this young scion for the cold-blooded

murder of his sister. GALVESTON, Aug. 3.-A News special from Hempstead says a party of sixteen broke into the County Jail and released all the prisoners. A negro prisoner proceeded to the house of the Sheriff, informing him of the escapade, and returned to his quarters in the

Jail.

Montague, Tex., Aug. 3.—W. W. Taylor, Deputy Sheriff, attempted to arrest Martin L. Minnot, a notorious desperado of this county. Minnot thrust a pistol in Taylor's face and fired, missing. Taylor shot three times, killing Minnot instantly. MURDERED FOR MONEY. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. S .- A , colored man killed a white man near here last night. The white man was crossing a trestle on the At-lanta & Charlotte Air-Line Railroad when the colored man struck him in the head with a heavy club and knocked him to the ground

forty-five feet below. He then went down and robbed the dead man of all he had, and escaped, but was captured to-day and placed in prison. His excuse for the deed is that he wanted his money. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Pietro Balbo, the condemned Italian wife-murderer, was informed this morning that Gov. Cornell refused to interfere with his death-sentence. He exhibited but little emotion, and remarked that he would exhibit no cowardice at the last. Preparations for the execution Friday began at the Tombs this afternoon.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—Judge Blades to-day granted a change of venue to Ford County in the case of the People versus Gentry Hendryx, indicted with his brother for

the murder of Bailee and Stovenour, near Stumptown, a few weeks ago. The motion for a change was bitterly resisted by State's-Attorney Fifer, who presented 120 affidavits of the best men in McLean County to show why Hendryx could get a fair trial in Mc-Lean County against fifty-five that he could

CRIMINAL LIBEL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 3.—Sheriff Morgan left for Madison to-day with a warrant for the arrest of the Rev. A. O. Wright, Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Reforms on a charge of criminal libel in giving circu lation to the story that a female inmate of the Northern Insane Hospital was tampered with by the physicians of the hospital, and became enciente white confined as a lunatic. Wright subsequently admitted there was no truth in the story. The action is brought by Dr. Kempster, Superintendent of the Insane Hospital.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 3.—Burglars

SAFE-BLOWERS.

broke into the safe of Young Brothers' hardware store at Vicksburg, this county, early this morning and abstracted \$550 in cash and \$5,000 in notes. The present whereabouts of the burglars is now the all-absorbing ques-tion. There is no trace as yet of their iden-tity. HORSE-THIEVES

BELOIT, Wis., Aug. 8.-Two heavy bay horses, 9 and 10 years old, were stolen from Joseph Jack, three and a half miles east of Beloit, last night; also an open wagon, three harnesses, blankets, whips, etc. The thieves are thought to have been seen early this morning passing through this city, going IN THE TOILS AGAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Frank Ike, on his release yesterday from the Penitentiary at San Quentin, where he has been serving three years' term for counterfelting, was arrested on the charge of the larceny of \$10,-000 worth of jewelry from J. Eates, of Davidson, Tenn., and taken East on a requisi-tion from the Governor of Tennessee. THIEVES CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 3.—Two members of a gang of safe-blowers who have been operating in this vicinity lately were captared by our police in a corn-field a few miles out this afternoon. Several shots were ex-changed, but nobody hurt. A portion of the

THE BOGUS DIPLOMAS. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 8,-The Rev Thomas B. Miller has been held in bonds of \$2,000 to answer for his share in the alleged fraudulent practices of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. The Court refused to reduce the bail (\$4,000) of Dr. Charles H. Kehnroth, of Buchanan's Medical

SCHROEDER. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.-Schroeder, the killed Dr. Lefevre in Oakland, was today held to answer without bail. His counsel gave notice of an application to the Su-

ILLICIT DISTILLING. WILKESBARBE, Aug. 3.-John Buerger has een arrested in Jackson Township for illicit distilling. He has been eighteen con-secutive years in the business.

CROP NOTES.

DAKOTA TERRITORY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune St. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.-A special to the Pioneer-Press from Fargo gives the following estimate of crops in various counties. The crop in Cass County is generally ripening, and cutting in many sections has comnenced. Next week will see universal harvest-work throughout the val-ley. Wheat in Cass County will average twenty-five bushels to the acre, taking the good and the bad together. Some is very poor and some excellent. Traill County is about a week later than Cass. Her crop almost universally promises good. Grand Fork is somewhat better than Richland, south of Cass, is ripening rapidly, and the farmers are in full harvest now. Barnes County has a good showing, and is , about even with Cass in ripening. Of the valley counties, Cass is the county has a good showing, and is , about even with Cass in ripening. is judged to have the poorest erop, and yet her field will not be far from twenty-five bushels per acre, mostly No. 1 hard. The weather of the past two weeks could not have been more favorable to the greatest good of the wheat crop under any

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Paul., Minn., Aug. 3.—The following are the most important crop reports received

to-day:

Kasson—For the last two days the weather has been cold, thus making workers in the harvest fields comfortable. By next Saturday the grain will nearly all be cut. The wheat will be the best both in quantity and quality since 1877. The storm of last work did not hurt the crops in this county.

Alexandria—The storm did no damage to the crop in this vicinity. Harvest is just commencing, and there promises to be a support of the crop in the parley harvest is ready. the crop in this vicinity. Harvest is just commencing, and there promises to be a great yield. The barley harvest is ready. There will be more than an average yield of No. 1 barley. There will be a large yield of oats, and wheat will go from fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre.

Breckinridge—We have had no storm in this vicinity for ten days past, and in the meantime wheat has filled and ripened beautifully. The general harvest began to-day. tifully. The general harvest began to-day,

Special Dispatch to The Chi WATERTOWN, Aug. 3.-Jefferson County op-yards do not look very healthy or vigo ous at present, and the prospect for the hop-

ous at present, and the prospect for the hopcrop is somewhat discouraging. Hops are
now in the burr, but appear to be blighted
from the effect of the continued hot weather.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENOMONEE, Wis., Aug. 3.—The storm of
Sunday morning, though quite heavy, did
no damage here. Harvesting is in full blast,
and reports from various sections of the
country are to the effect that the crops are
all in very fair condition, with prospects of
a larger yield than has been known for a
number of years. Farmers in some localities estimate their wheat at from twentyeight to thirty bushels, while in others the
yield is not so good, averaging from ten to
fitteen bushels per acre. Chinch-bugs and
rust have done but little damage.

"SIBERIAN" WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 3.—Agriculturists in the northern part of the State are anxious to find a variety of wheat that will stand the climate. The Department of Agriculture to-day received a letter from W. H. Greene, of asy received a letter from w. H. Greene, of McDonough County, stating that he has had remarkable success with a new variety of wheat, which has in favorable years made a large yield in the northern portion of the State. This variety is known as the "Siberian," and Mr. Greene writes that his crop has been purchased by the National Department of Agriculture at Washington for distribution.

DECORAH, Ia., Aug. 3.—The great storm Saturday last did not reach this section to do any damage. The weather for harvesting has been all that could be desired. The grain is being saved in the best possible condition, and the yield will be greater and quality better than was anticipated before the harvest commenced.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 3.—The funeral of the late Alexander Young was the largest ever witnessed in the city. A large delegation of prominent men from Galena, Hazel Green, and Mineral Point were present.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 3.—The funeral of the late William F. Reynolds, the railroad millionatite, was one of the largest ever witnessed in this city. Several prominent gentlemen from other points were present, among them Gen. Thomas A. Morris, of In-

dianapolis, a life-long acquaintance and in-timate friend of the deceased. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. H. Roberts, an Episcopal minister of Erie, Pa. Inter-ment was made in Springvale Cemetery. The pall-bearers were chosen from among the old-time acquaintances and half-century as-sociates of the deceased.

CASUALTIES.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 3.—About daylight this morning the head of engine No. 54, belonging to the Pan Handle Railroad Company, blew out while the locomotive was standing hear the end of the Washington street bridge in the Company's yard at the Union Depot. At that time Engineer Gregery and his fireman had just boarded the locomotive for the work of the day, and were totally oblivious of the fact that anything was wrong with the engine. Suddenly there was a dull report, a sound of escaping steam, and the locomotive shivered for an instant as though it had been riven by a thunderbolt. The head of the boiler went flying down the track, while various other portions of the pontrack, while various other portions of the pon derous structure went sailing in various di derous structure went sailing in various directions. Owing to the early hour but few persons were in the vicinity at the time, or there might have heen considerable loss of life. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured. An investigation showed that the explosion had been caused by a defective plate at the head of the boiler. The forward part of the locomotive was very badly damaged and most of the iron is kretrievably ruined. Other portions of the engine were also injured by the sudden jolt. The loss is about \$4,000.

JUMPED THE TRACK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
PITTSBUBG, Pa., Aug. 3.—Another rallroad accident occurred here this forenoon at the junction of the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and the Pan Handle Roads. A car loaded with live stock jumped the track and came near running off the high trestle, The ties and tracks on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston line were badly torn up, gnia & Charleston line were badly torn up, and a large force had to be put to work to get the cars on the track. The live stock, which consisted of hogs and cattle, had to be unloaded and taken to a place of safety, while passengers had to be transferred. Two or three persons were slightly injured, but none seriously.

THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL New York, Aug. 3.—Work at the Hudson River tunnel moves forward with aggravating slowness,-if it moves forward at all. The two pumps at the bottom of the working shaft, into which the air-lock empties, were kept at work, throwing out water as rapidly as it poured in, but the stream seemed be-yond control. This morning it had flooded the newly-made excavation up to the base of the rotary pumps, which are intended to carry it away, and it was impossible for the men to work. It is proposed to put up a third pump. The two now at work have a combined capacity of 1,600 gallons per

UNDER THE WHEELS. WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 3.-A special to the Intelligencer from Grafton, W. Va., says William Price, car inspector for the Balti-more & Ohio Rallroad, was accidentally killed at that place at 6 o'clock this evening. He was standing on the passenger platform, and, stepping backward into the way of a passing engine, was knocked down and dragged fifty feet, mangling his body in a terrible manner. He leaves a wife and five children.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 3.—Samuel Billinger, of Dover, while hunting last evening, lost portion of one of his thumbs, and re injuries in the face which may result in the loss of his right eye. His gun was accident ally discharged while he was getting over

BROKE HIS NECK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—This after-noon Thomas Maloney, Irish teamster, of Bloomington, slipped and fell while get out of a wagon and, striking his head on the ground, broke his neck and died instantly. He was aged 50, and leaves a wife and children. The accident happened at his own

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—During the progress of a fire in a mattress factory on North Second street this evening Elizabeth Ogles-by and Emma Barnes leaped from a third-story window to the ground, the former sus-taining injuries which will probably prove fatal. Miss Barnes escaped with a cut on the head and a few burns.

FATALLY INJURED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 3.—Edmund Glenn, a section laborer, residing at Woodburn, was fatally injured last night by a train on the Wabash Railroad running over him and authing off both his large. nim and cutting off both his legs. KILLED BY A HORSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 3.—Max Rhomberg,
while currying a horse, was kicked almost to death. It is thought he will die. APPOINTED RECEIVER. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.-Mr. John A. Rice, of the Tremont House, Chicago, was to-day ap-pointed Receiver of the Rockaway Beach

improvement Company's property, valued at about \$1,500,000. New York, Aug. 3.—The troubles of the New YORK, Aug. 3.—The troubles of the Rockaway Beach Improvement Company (limited) have been amicably arranged. Mr. John A. Rice, of the Tremont House, Chicago, has been appointed Receiver by request of all the parties interested, and proposes to open the hotel next week. H. Y. Attrill, largely interested, and who has been mainly instrumental in arranging the difficulties, left for his home in Canada this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. St. John, N. B., Aug. 3.—The value of timber destroyed by forest fires in the south-west district of the Province is estimated at

S300,000.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 3.—United States Sceretary of War Ramsey, with Adjutant-General Drum and Col. Barr, left to-day for Portland, Me., en route for Washington.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The Jersey City Police Commissioners removed a number of Democrats on the force last evening to make room for Republicans. Among the appointed is F. Harris, a colored man. He is the first colored policeman Jersey City has had.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUHLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 3.—The colored people in this section of the State to-day celebrated the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies by a picnic during the day and a ball this evening. At the picnic grounds addresses were made by Gov. Gear and United States Senator A. C. Dodge. Delegations of colored people were present from various cities in Iowa, including a colored military company from Des Moines.

WILL OF STEPHEN T. LOGAN.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 3.—The will of the late Judge Stephen T. Logan was admitted to probate to-day. His estate is valued at \$40,000. He bequeathed \$5,000 to each of his five grandchildren, children of the Hon. Milton Hay, the Hon. D. T. Littler, and L. H. Coleman, and the remainder to his daughters, Mrs. L. H. Coleman and Mrs. Ward Lamon.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 3.—The report of the State Salt Inspectors for the month of July was issued to-day, and shows the pro-duction of the Michigan wells to be 206,243 barrels. The inspection year begins in De-cember, and the total for eight months is

1,498,461 barrels, an excess of 397,428 barrels over the same period of last year. Upon to basis the production of Michigan satt for is certain to exceed 2,500,000 barrels, wells of the Sagina w Valley are becoming important factor in the trade of the count and the number is increasing each year.

THE FIRE RECORD.

IN CHICAGO. A portion of Louis Schultze's furnitum factory, together with a barn and most of it factory, together with a parn and most of its contents, at 402 and 404 Milwaukee avenu-was destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss \$3,000; insured for \$2,000 in Ryan's Agent, A still alarm to Engine No. 20 at 11: terday forenoon was caused by a fire in a two-story frame building at No. 25 Coventy street, owned by Joseph Pick, and occupied by Edward Stevenson and John Kerwin Cause, sparks from the chimney setting in to the roof. Damage nominal. The alarm from Box 535 at 12:50 yestering afternoon was caused by a fire in a barn in the rear of No. 638 West Indiana street.

The alarm from Box 346 at 7 o'clock day morping was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 214 North Peoristreet, owned and occupied as a babyear riage factory by James Thomas. The moriginated in some sawdust on the rod, near the smoke-stack. Damage trivial.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 24 6:30 yesterday morning was caused by a fin in a two-story brick building at No. 247 Prairie avenue, owned by H. L. Waite, and occupied by D. M. Eldred. Cause, a 7-rearold boy setting fire accidentally to the servant's clothing in her bedroom. Damage to clothing, \$25, and to building \$20.

The alarm from Box 272 at 10:30 last evening was caused by a fire in a pile of sharing in the rear of No. 703 Canal street. No darage, as the fire was extinguished before the arrival of the engines.

The alarm from Box 141 at 7:45 last evening was caused by some rags taking fire in the picking-room of E. M. Hulse's mattress factory. No. 397 Twenty-sixth street. Cause friction of machinery. No damage. day morning was caused by a fire in the

Damage, \$50; no insurance.

AT ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Aug. 3.-The extensive work of the St. Louis Sewer-Pipe Company, own by Isaac L. Downes, situated on A street, between Sixteenth street and Trous avenue, partially burned to-night. Loss, SX. avenue, partially burned to-night. Loss, So., 200 to \$40,000; insured for \$1,500 each in the People's, of Newark, N. J.; Truns atlantic, Hamburg; New Hampshire Pine Insurance Company, Manchester, N. H.; Revere, Boston; Amazon, Ciacinnati; Truders' Insurance Company, Camden, N. J.; Heela, Madison, Wis.; and for \$12,500 in other offices, the names of which cannot be obtained to-night.

AT ANNAPOLIS, N. S. HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 3.—The upper of the Town of Annapolis is in flame tending from J. B. Wilson's to R. S. 1 tending from J. B. Wilson's to R. S. Harwick's, and back to Victoria street. It is believed the fire is the work of an incendiar, A telegram from Annapolis says the inwas discovered this morning. It is impossible to get anything like correct faures present, but the amount of property stroyed is: Buildings, about \$25,000; stock and furniture, \$3,000. Insurance about \$16,000. Thirteen houses and stores, beside barns, were destroyed.

BURNING NAPHTHA. Worcester, Aug. 3.—A car loaded will naphtha in an eastward bound freight trais jumped the track at Rockdale, on the Boston jumped the track at Rockdare, on the land fem & Albany Railroad, to-night and fem teen cars loaded with men three of them with naphtha were burned, the naphtha taking fire when the accident occurred. The road was blockaded for two hours, and a new track around the débris had to be built to open the road. The loss will be about \$20,000.

A NEW SCHOOL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trauma CROWN POINT, Ind., Aug. 3.—Bids opened yesterday for the erection of a new public-school building at this place. The contract was let to-day to Thomas and Hurh Colwell, of Ottawa, 1ll., for \$15,700. This is the same firm that built the Cou last year. They will commence wor diately, and have the building ine November. J. C. Cochrane, of Chi the architect.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—Th port of Collector Merriam for the fiscal year ending July 1 was completed to-day, and shows that there were 2,892,303 gallous of spirits produced in the Eighth Illinois Internal Revenue District during the year; that 782,303 gallous of tax-paid spirits withdrawn, 2,184,204 gallons exported, and 61,500 remained in warehouse at the close of the year.

NORMAL-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.
New YORK, Aug. 8.—The National
man-American Normal-School Assoc man-American Normal-School Associative elected the following Board of Trusteen Schemon, New York; Klemm, Cleveland Schemon, New York; Klemm, Cleveland Schodan, St. Louis; Klamroth, New York Frank Furth, Milwaukee; Schneider, Cleveland; and Andrews, Davenport, la. The Board was instructed to appoint a committee in every State-to work in the interest of an mal schools.

COLORED PEOPLE CELEBRATING ple are indulging in a celebra day. They are a quiet, orderly, w and intelligent crowd. The Mayor and Department will participate. The Ho Milton Turner, ex-United States Mais Liberia, will deliver an oration. Judge of Cairo, and the Hon. Enoch Emory among the speakers.

Wanted to Live in the Stars.

Burdette.

Very near us sat two young people wore the face of a man that shave times a day, and that white necktie has seen the starlight before. There was powder on the shoulder of his coat tender, dreamy look in her lovely eyes sat and looked up at the stars, and they care for any solitary thing any near this earth. "Mortimer," she mur softly—"Mortimer, hough I couldn't learn wit was his front name or his after m"Mortimer, dear," she said, "if we only live apart from this busy and a unsympathetic world, in one of you gorbs of golden radiance, living apart all else, only for each other, forgettic base things of earthly life, the coarse of the world and its animal instinctive would be our heaven, would it not, de And Mortimer, he said that it "There, heart of my own," he said, a voice trembled with earnestness, "mi darling Ethel, through all the softenes ance of the day and all the shimmer derness of night, our lives would pass in an exalted atmosphere above the born wants of earthly mortals, and fy yond the chattering crowd that lives to day, our lives, refined beyond the coken—"

And just then the man with the goal

to day, our lives, refined beyond the coken—"

And just then the man with the gong out. Mortimer, he made a grab at hand and a plunge for the cabin door, just gathered her skirts with her other, jumped clear over the back of her chain made after him, and away they went ching down the cabin, upset a chair, ran i good, sweet old Quaker lady, and ban bad word out of her before she had to stop it; down the stairs they ru collared a couple of chairs at the without skirmishing. I am a man of a mold and earth-born appetite myself, a wouldn't live in a star so long as I could a good hotel in America; but long beft got seats at the table for my family, a rare beefsteak, some corn bread, a pla hot cakes, two boiled eggs, and a bum onlons, and the waiter had gone out to them some cheese.

Moral—I have, during my wanderings, several people who wanted to live in a where carth-born people with animal at tites couldn't trouble them, and I all found the safest place for an earth-born when the star-born soul started for the

the aspiring mortal who lives in a pin elevated that he requires the use of a scope when he wants to look down or rest of us. And if he ever wants be your humble table, charge him lies and feed him lots of soup, or sould

One of

Bobert 1

The L

back of plausible at Cincing and aspira in 1860, an since, is d velopment an instance of the Tein Convention of the Tein Convention of the Tein Convention of the Civing reproduced in crument, of the characteristic of the Convention but it is on by the Governmed dulge in a way persavidually a has many his noming from his citizen. But the of the Union destroy (With the cooperate in their effects of the Cooperate in their effects of the Convention of the Cooperate in their effects of the Convention of the Cooperate in their effects of the

the counts Congress treasonab Governme so recrear when ever triumph o As the e seventeen proper, in young vot as to the it tions in the bellion, to relation to I. Holf, it M. Stanto 1864, upon cies again pally in the disloyal period of these of the control of the Gostituted at by sundramong will wright, of tended to and aimin power, an predecessed since been "Order of "Order of "Order of The or The or Ton, Province the recrease of the control of M. Province the control of M. The or The or The or The or Ton, Province the recrease of the control of M. The or The Order of The Order

and other the boast where the base of the New placed in fayette. I handig han meeting o list. Rioh sented to or Deputy absence try." This las brings us fract that the base of the base of

principles Order, etc The dec ernment d America? an attri heir seve lowed, ar heompati

of our sy authority State." State way for which is the way the Golde the Golde the Golde to mise the take up at —in my any Powe may be (against the deavoring a Governa free choic such was such was svidence soribed, a command gave aid a to liberate las, Chica las,

THE SAME OLD COPPERHEADS.

One of the Knights of the Golden Circle Nominated for Congress.

Robert Holloway, of the Tenth Illinois District-Principles of the Knights.

of its
of its
enue,
Loss,
eney,
oney,
in a

The Hawkeye's repeated statement that back of Hancock "the superb" and the plusible declaration of principles adopted Burlington Hawkeye at Cincinnati were the same political designs and aspirations that animated the Democracy in 1800, and during during the War and ever since, is daily finding confirmation in the de-relopment of political events. We have now an instance close at home. The Democrats the Tenth Illinois Congressional District, Convention at Bushnell yesterday, put in tion a man who, whatever may be his nce of character personally, is the ing representative of the most detestable, treasonable, organization ever because treasonable, organization ever formed in this country to overthrow the Govmment. This is a severe estimate to make of the character of Robert Holloway, who was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Tenth Illinois District (Hancock and Mercer District) in Convention at Bushnell, July 29, but it is the estimate placed thereon by the official records of the National Government itself. We do not propose to in-dulge in any vituperation against Mr. Holloway personally, and only know of him indiway personally, and vidually as a citizen of Mercer County who has many warm friends, as is evidenced by his nomination to Congress, and who, aside from his political creed, may be a worthy

his nominiqual to creed, may be a worthy citizen.

But the official records of the Government of the United States assert that Mr. Holloway was a member of the infamous Order known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," the "Order of American Knights," "Sons of Liberty," etc., treasonable organizations designed to discourage the enlistment of Union soldiers, obstruct the draft, destroy Government property, correspond with the Rebels, and in every way possible coperate with the Southern Confederates in their efforts to dismember the Union. Can be country at this time afford to send to Congress men who were members of those treasonable Orders; is it wise to place the Government in the hands of men who were so recreant to duty in those trying times, when every loyal heart was praying for the triumph of the Union arms?

As the events to which we refer occurred seventeen and eighteen years ago, it is proper, in view of the fact that many of the years of the history of the treasonable organizations in the Northern States in aid of the Rebellion, to recite some of the leading facts in relation to them. Judge Advocate-General Hoft, in his official report to the Hon. E.

M. Stanton, Secretary of War, dated Oct. 8, 1864, upon "secret associations and conspirates against the Government, formed principal and the secret associations and conspirates against the Government, formed principal and the constitution of the

a. Station, Secretary of War, dated Oct. 8, 1964, upon "secret associations and conspiracies against the Government, formed principally in the Western States by traitorous and disleyal persons." sava.

doyal persons," sava.

"During more than a year past it has been generally known to our military authorities that a secret treasonable organization, affiliated with the Southern Rebellion, and chiefly military in its character, has been rapidly that a secret treasonable organization, affiliated with the Southern Rebelliou, and chiefly military in its character, has been rapidly extending itself throughout the West." Judge Holt, describing the origin and history of these associations, says that "In consequence of a partial exposure that had been made of the signs and ritual of the Knights of the Golden Circle," Sterling Price had instituted as its successor in Missouri a secret political association which he called the "Corps de Belgique; or Southern League."

"Meanwhile, also, there had been instituted at the North, in the autumn of 1863, by sundry disloyal persons, prominent among whom were Vallandigham and P. C. Wright, of New York,—a secret Order, intended to be general throughout the country, and aiming at an extended influence and power, and at more positive results than its predecessor, and which was termed and has since been widely known as the O. A. K., or 'Order of American Knights.'

"The opinion is expressed by Col. Sanderson, Provost-Marshal General of the Department of Missouri, in his official report of the progress of this Order, that it was founded by Vallandigham diring his banishment, and upon consultation at Richmond with Davis and other prominent traitors. It is, indeed,

valiandignam diffing his banishment, and upon consultation at Richmond with Davis and other prominent traitors. It is, indeed, the boast of the Order in Indiana and elsowhere that its 'ritual' came direct from Davis himself; and Mary Ann Pitman, formerly attached to the command of the Rebel Forrest, and a most intelligent witness, states positively that Davis is a member of the Order."

Judge Holt, after describing the various names under which the associations were known, and the charges made necessary in order to preserve their secrecy, says:

"The first 'Supreme Commander' of the Order was P. C. Wright, of New York, editor of the New York News, who was in May last placed in arrest and confined in Fort Ladyette. His successor in office was Vallandigham, who was elected at the annual meeting of the Supreme Council in February last. Robert Holloway, of Illinois, is represented to have acted as Lieutenant-General, or Deputy Supreme Commander, during the absence of Vallandigham from the country,"

This last sentence in Judge Holt's report

sented to have acted as Lieutenant-General, or Deputy Supreme Commander, during the absence of Vallandigham from the country."

This last sentence in Judge Holt's report brings us to the consideration of the startling fact that the Democrats of the Tenth Illinois District have nominated for Congress a man who was not only a member in the treasonable Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, but one who stood high in its councils, second only to Vallandigham, the Supreme Commander. This is, indeed, a surprising resurrection of the fateful past and corroborates the Hawkeye's statement that the issues of 1880 are the issues of 1800 over again, and that back of its seeming loyalty to the Union all the old and deadly memies of a real Union are lurking, seeking to regain the power from which the people thrust them twenty years ago.

Before introducing evidence of Mr. Holloway's connection with the Knights of the Golden Circle, it is well to consider for a moment the avowed object of the Order.

It was both a military and a political movement to haras the Unionists and comfort the Rebels. The members were armed and dailed, and kept stores of arms and ammunition. In March, 1864, the entire force capable of being mobolized for effective ervice was represented to be \$50,000 mem. The Order levied a tax upon its members and accumulated war material. At the office of D. W. Voorbees, of Terre Haute, Ind., were discovered letters which disclosed a correspondence between him and ex-Senator Wall, of New Jersey, in regard to the purchase of \$1000 Garibaldi rifles, to be forwarded to the West, it appears in the course of the testimony that a considerable quantity of arms and amunition were brought into the State of Illinois from Burlington, Ia., and that ammunition were brought into the State of Illinois from Burlington, Ia., and that ammunition were brought into the State of Illinois from Burlington, is now part of the efficience speak for itself. That evidence, too voluminous for publication in full in our columns, is now part

brinciples; purposes and operations of the Order, etc.

The declaration sets forth that the "Government designated 'The United States of America' has no sovereignty, because that an attribute with which the people, in heir several political organizations, are enlowed, and is inalienable." . "It is becompatible that with the history and nature of our system of Government that Federal authority should coerce by arms a sovereign state." That was the State-rights doctrine for which the Rebels were fighting, and this is the way it was indorsed by the Knights of the Golden Circle in their ritual: "I do mouise that I will, at all times, if need be, has a parms in the cause of the oppressed in my own country first of all—against my Power or Government usurped, which may be found in arms and waging war trainat the people or peoples who are enteroring to establish or have inaugurated a Government for themselves of their own three choice!"

Such was the ritual according to the official tridence to which Robert Holloway subcerbed, and under which he rose to high command in the trailtorous secret Order that rave aid and comfort to the Rebels; sought to liberate the Rebel prisoners at Camp Dougha, Chicago, and elsewhere, and to inaugurate civil the content of the Robert Amanda elsewhere and to inaugurate civil such was the ritual seewhere, and to inaugurate civil such was the ritual seewhere, and to inaugurate civil such was the ritual seewhere, and to inaugurate civil such was the ritual seewhere, and to inaugurate civil such was the ritual seewhere, and to inaugurate civil such was the ritual seewhere, and to inaugurate civil such was the ritual seewhere, and to inaugurate civil such was the ritual seewhere, and to inaugurate civil such was the ritual seewhere, and to inaugurate civil such was the ritual seewhere, and to inaugurate civil such was the ritual seewhere, and to inaugurate civil such was the ritual seewhere. Smith, one of the

heads of the Order in Missouri, testified as of the order in missouri, testined as follows:

"At the time I joined the Order I understood it was to aid and assist the Confederate Government, and endeavor to restore the Union as it was prior to this Rebellion."

"The Order is hostile in every respect to the General Government and friendly to the so-called Confederate Government. It is exclusively made up of disloyal persons,—all Democrats who are desirous of securing the independence of the Confederate States with a view of restoring the Union as it was."

with a view of restoring the Union as it was."

Among the specific purposes of the Order were aiding soldiers to desert and harboring and protecting deserters. Agents were sent into the camps to introduce the Order among the soldiers and encourage desertion. Deserters were furnished with money and citizer's clothes, and secreted when pursued. Some estimate of the success of these efforts may be derived from a report of the Adjutant-General of Indiana, of January, 1863, setting forth that the number of deserters and absentees returned to the army through the post of Indianapolis alone during the month of December, 1802, was nearly 2,600. Dispoyal Judges were incited to issue writs of habeas corpus, and a considerable number of deserters were discharged thereon. On one ocasion certain United States officers who had made the arrest of deserters in Illinois were themselves arrested for kidnapping, and held to trial by a disloyal Judge, who at the same time discharged the deserters, although acknowledging them to be such.

2. The Order discouraged enlistments and resisted the draft.

3. It circulated disloyal and treasonable resisted the draft.
3. It circulated disloyal and treasonable

documents.

4. It communicated with and gave intelligence to the enemy.

5. It aided the enemy by recruiting for them, or assisting them to recruit, within our lines.

lines.
6. It furnished arms and ammunition to the Rebels.
7. It cooperated with the Rebels in their raids and invasions of Northern States.
8. It procured the destruction of Government property.
9. It destroyed private property and persecuted loyal men.
10. It procured the assasination of United States officers, soldiers, and employés. This is abundantly sustained by the evidence.
11. It sought to establish a "Northwestern Confederacy," including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc.

Confederacy," including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, etc.

[Following the above the Hawkeye prints extracts from the testimony of Felix G. Stidger, given in the conspiracy trials at Indianapolis, which fully identifies Robert Holloway as a member of the Order of Knights of the Golden Circle, and which, being on record, will not, of course, be disputed.]

FROM THE BULLET TO THE BALLOT.

Wade Hampton Tells the Democratic Virginians that Their Principles Now Are the Same as They Fought for in the Rebellion.

Staunton Valley Virginian, July 29.

The largest political meeting ever held in Staunton was that of Monday last. The

Opera-House was crowded with an addience variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 people. Some 300 or 400 were ladies, and about an equal number boys, while the men comprised voters of every political creed and color. Capt. John H. Crawford was called to the chair, and Maj. Elder offered the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Capt. Bumgardner, in his usually happy manner, then introduced Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Gen. Hampton is a man of fine physique and splendid appearance, and, as he stepped forward to the stage, round after round of applause greeted him. He is not a very attractive speaker, though his earnestness is impressive and claims attention. There was nothing of the statesman in his speech, no presentation of the issues of the campaign. It was for the most part an appeal for harmony in the ranks of the Democratic party in Virginia, and incoherent arraignment of Re-

Virginia, and incoherent arraighment of Republicans.

After alluding to the fact that his ancestry were Virginians, and had fought side by side with the sons of the old State, and to his own services during the late War, he said: "So it is that I am bound to you by bonds which death alone can sever. So it is that I, like so many of the veterans of the Confederacy, am jealous of the honor and proud of the glorious heritage bequeathed to her by her Lee and her Stonewall Jackson. Do not understand that I come here to dictate a policy to you, or to advise you what you must do; rather am I here to consult with you as a Democrat, as a man, and as a Southern soldier; as one who looks back to the time when he shared with

a man, and as a Southerr sonder; as one win looks back to the time when he shared with you privations; and suffering, and defeat in the Army of Northern Virginia. I am here to voice the earnest hope that I feel, to utter the fervent prayer of my heart, that Virginia, the mother of States, will not prove recreant to all her high traditions. We have always looked to her to lead, and we know that she has the right to do so. We know her history, and we know that in seeking the path of duty she has ever found the way to glory. I adjure you by your traditions, by all that you hold sacred, to lead again, Virginia, as you have done heretofore, not always to victory, but always to honor.

"What is Virginia's duty now? You hardly realize, my friends, how much depends on the action of your State. With almited South casting ISS Electoral vots, we need only New York and Indiana, and I believe we shall have them. Will Virginia, when we have success within our very grasp, sacrifice the South? Will she sacrifice the South? I will not believe it. I stood four years by the side of Virginians, and I know the stuff of which they are made. In those four years I never saw them falter. At this crisis I cannot, I will not, think that you will prove false to your traditions—that you can prove recreant to the exalted teachings, the ennobling inspirations of your glorious past. Put by everything that can distract your attention from our one great object. Look only to that, fight for it, and win the fight. I have nothing to say to you about your local differences; we have them in our own State, but we have resolutely put them behind us. Realize if you can what will follow a Republican party mass troops at the polls to overawe your free suffrage; you have seen their Deputy Marshals, their Supervisors, their Returning Boards,—the instruments of an overthrow of the

Cold Truth About the Taking of the Bastile.

London Times.

History has now revealed its secrets, and the taking of the Bastile, which long figured as a patriotic legend to partisans and an imp no rable mystery to outsiders, now appears in no very heroic light to those who are at the pains to ascertain the facts. If the truth must be told, it was the work of a rabble, clumsy, tumultuary, and ferocious, and their victory was achieved, not by their own prowess or skill, but by the ill-required humanity and forbearance of the defenders of

the fortress. A few hundred men hastily armed by piliage, their leaders filled with random thoughts of improvised catapults and impossible Greek fire, blundered against a fortress that could have laughed at their most formidable attack. Its Governor, De Launay, could have blown it up in an instant and buried Paris in its ruins, or he could have swept its assailants from their ground with a few rounds of his artillery. But his own humanity and the express commands of his superiors restrained him. The assailants were surrounded by an idle and curious crowd, actresses and people of fashion who left their carriages to see the sport, and dwellers in the adjacent quarters who were attracted to the spot by the tumult. On these De Launay dared not fire, and his panic-stricken garrison identified the vast crowd of bystanders which assailants of the stronghold.

In the end a capitulation was arranged on terms of safety for the garrison. But the crowd rushed in, firing on friend and foe; officers and men were slaughtered, and De Launay himself was put to death with a ferocity and contumely happily rare even in the sanguinary records of the Terror itself. Thus, as Elie, one of the assailants, said, the Bastile was not taken by force; it was surrendered, and that before it was even seriously attacked. This is the true account of the matter, if facts alone be taken into the reckoning. But the Bastile fell, no matter by what means; and the world, no less than France, has fixed on the date of its destruction as one which marks a turning-point in the history of mankind. A few thousand Greeks withstood the Persian hosts at Marathon, and the history of the world is different from that day to this. Luther burnt a few parchments at Wittenberg, and the power of the medieval Papacy theneeforth vanished from the modern world. A nameless Parisian rabble destroyed the Bastile, and from that moment the revolution was let loose on France and on mankind.

GARFIELD.

His Military Career—How He Cleaned Out Humphrey Marshall. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna. MENTOR, O., July 23.—The assertion is safe

that no more brilliant and daring military career is on record than that of Gen. Garfield. Raising a regiment at his country's call, the country schoolmaster, without word of instruction in military tactics, without a thought upon military affairs, left the classic halls of Hiram to defeat an experienced General of the enemy, right in that General's home, where every nook and corner of the country was familiar to the opposing force.

The Hon. A. G. Riddle several ago wrote an account of this early military career, which cannot fail to be of much more interest than any of the campaign accounts that have been manufactured to order within the past few

It was in the perilous year 1862. Garfield had gone out with his students from Hiram. He had never known what personal fear meant. While at work at the carpenter's trade, he was always the first to mount the topmost point of a toppling bent at a raising. Here he would walk with as much steadiness of nerve'as upon the solid earth. It was to him in those days something like what he imagined it would be to cling to the topmost position of a ship's rigging in a storm, and ne liked it. So, when he came to face war and danger from bullets, he had one of the indispensable requisits of an experienced soldier,—intrepidity. Below is given Mr. Riddle's account:

BOUTING HUMPHREY MARSHAIL.

"During the summer, Garfield, who began as Lieutenant-Colonel, was in command of the Forty-second at Camp Chase, and stamped himself upon it in a month. He was teacher, professor, and Colonel in one. On the 15th of December, in obedience to an order from Gen. Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio, the Forty-second was sent to Cattlettsburg, Ky., and its Colonel proceeded to headquarters at Louisville. The preparations and expectations, the longings, possible doubtings, of the eager, anxious months, were to be put to the test of actual war.

"What a picture the interview of Buell and Garfield would make in the hands of an artist! Buell, the most accomplished military scholar and critic of the old army, and the most unpopular as well as one of the most deserving Generals of volunteers of the War, astute, silent, cold. Garfield, with his glowing thirty years and splendid figure, made to fill and set off the simple blue uniform, with his massive head well borne, and bringing BOUTING HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

war, astee, shen, cold. Oarnead, which his glowing thirty years and splendid figure, made to fill and set off the simple blue uniform, with his massive head well borne, and eager, flushing face, and bringing the warm atmosphere of his generous nature to confront his questioning and undetermined fate. A keen, sharp, searching glance, with a few cold, unconnected questions. Humphrey Marshall was moving down the valley of the Big Sandy, threatening Eastern Kentucky. Zollieoffer was on the way from Cumberland Gap towards Mill Spring. In concise words, as if to one skilled in military technics, the General, with a map before him, pointed out the position and strength of Marshall, the locations of the Union forces, the topography of the country, and lifting his cold eyes to the face of the silent listener, said, 'If you were in command of this sub-district, what would you do? Report your answer here at 9 to-morrow morning.' The Colonel, with a silent bow, departed. Daylight found him with a sketch of the proposed campaign still incomplete. It 9 sharp he laid it before his commander. The skilled eye mastered it in a minute, and issued to its author an order, creating the Eighteenth Brigade of the Army of the Cumberland, assigned Col. Garfield to the command. After directing the process of embodying the troops, came this sentence, brief enough for the soul of wit: 'Then proceed, with the least possible delay, to the mouth of the Sandy, and move with the force in that vicinity up that river, and drive the enemy back or cut him off.' Never was order more literally executed, or with greater promptitude. Buell seemingly risked much on the accuracy of his judgment. Garfield, who had never seen an enemy or heard a musket fired in action, suddenly found himself in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the duty of driving from his native State the reputedly ablest of its officers; not educated to war, whom Kentucky had given to the Rebellion, who commanded about 5,000 men and coolec

mous for having led the Kentuckians in the charge at Buena Vista. The roads were horrible, the time midwinter, and the rains incessant.

"Before nightfall of the 9th of January, 1802, Garfield had, at the head of 1,500 men, driven in the enemy's pickets between Abbott's and Middle Creeks. He dispatched orders to his reserves at Paintville, twenty miles away, less than 1,000 strong, and bivouacked in the pitiless rain, to await morning and the struggle. Wrapped in his heavy cloak, with his men about him on the edge of unknown battle, he lay. There was plenty of time to think,—to think of everything. How the mind, armed with incredible flight in such a supreme moment, will flash the world around! Back over all his life. The canal, his boyhood, trivial things, his mother, old Williams, his wife and bables, and then the Hiram Eclectic boys, a full company of whom were then near him, because he was there. They had followed him. He knew their fathers and mothers. They had, in a way, put them into his hands, and he had brought them here. Somewhere near lay the enemy, of known superior strength. Where should he find them? At odds, in position as in numbers, he must expect. His main force, the Fortieth, the Forty-second, had never faced an enemy. How would they behave? And then he turned to himself to question—question his innermost self—for weak places, lingering, unexpectedly mayhap, in spirit, perhaps in mere nerve, in the lowest part of his body; who can tell where may be a treacherous weakness? 'Then his thoughts wandered away to things he had always revered. And then came the drowsy numbness of sleep, with a sense of the nearness, the presence of the dear ones in his precious, peaceful home.

"After all, it was not so easy to find Gen. Humphrey Marshall. Not on Abbott's Creek at all. He was somear his foe could feel his presence,—had found his cavalry and artillery. Where was Marshall's self and his army? Garfied could almost hear him breathe. What a day of hunt that was! He was certainly on Abbott's Creek; and Ga

tacked on one side, and 3,000 on the other.

Never was there such a banging as the Rebs made. They, too, were raw, and firing down a steep hill. On level ground raw troops fire up too high, and wound the clouds, if in range. The Rebs could not get down to our boys, who, under cover of the trees, kept onward and upward. There were too many Rebs, for the trees and logs would not cover a fifth of the poor fellows.

"Though an up-hill business, the Union soldiers did not aim too high, and they were pushing on up to see where they hit. Finally'a Rebel reinforcement came up over the crest, and the idea seemed to strike them to make a rush down and sweep the Union line—thin as a skirmish line—out. At this instant Union Col. Monroe and his Kentuckians—400 or 500—got up so as to get in a very unpleasant enfilading fire, when round a curve in the road came Col. Sheldon, with his 1,000 from Paintville, through twenty miles of mud. Round they came, in the rear of Garfield's little handful of reserves, and gave a loud cheer. The reserves took it up, and sent it to the struggling boys on the side-hill, who sent it up to Humphrey Marshall. Sheldon threw his men in line, and, though the ground was miry, they started on a double-quick. Too late. That shout and the sight of the shouters did the rest of Humphrey's business. The shoutees did not wait for shot, or anything worse, but turned and scrambled up hill, followed by the Ohio boys. Night came down: the soldiers gathered up their wounded, and the whole force concentrated on a good position,—pickets being thrown out, and preparations made for a final struggle the next day.

"Shortly after dark a bright light blazed up behind the hill of blattle. The Union soldiers beheld it with wonder. It was Humphrey Marshall's last fire. In it he consumed every possible thing that might hinder flight or be of value to his foe, and by the light he heid him away to Pound Gap."

IMPOBTANCE OF AN INDEPENDENT COM-

hinder flight or be of value to his foe, and by the light he hied him away to Pound Gap."

IMPORTANCE OF AN INDEPENDENT COMMAND.

No man is truly tried until he is placed upon his own resources. He may be able to do much while acting under the orders of another, as did Gen. Hancock during the War; but the true trial of power comes when a man feels that he is all alone, and is held responsible for defeat or victory. The following lines, written long before any question as to the comparative merits of Garfield or Hancock could by any possibility have arisen, is of special interest:

"In reading the histories of the numerous Generals on both sides of the War, the greatest stress is laid upon the fact of whether a given man had been tried by the only reliable test,—a separate, independent command. If he had not, or falled under it, his fame had yet a flaw. Garfield met this at his entrance on the field. I never attempted but once an opinion on the movements of our army. I saw the flight from the first Battle of Bull Run, and I ventured to suggest that the movement was in the wrong direction, and, as I remember, not executed with military precision. For this criticism I was promptly hanged, burned, and drowned—in effigy. I venture nothing on the merit of this campaign. Military writers have awarded it high praise. Its fault was the temerity of the attack. The commander had no knowledge of the character of the force and commander opposed to him, save what his un racticed eye could hastily each when in a possibly too dangerous neighborhood. Probably the dispositions made by Marshall might have revealed all that it was necessary to know, but I have no doubt he

had no knowledge of the character of the force and commander opposed to him, save what his un racticed eye could hastily catch when in a possibly too dangerous neighborhood. Probably the dispositions made by Marshall might have revealed all that it was necessary to know, but I have no doubt he would have been attacked under almost any circumstances. Garfield was capable of extraordinary personal exertions, and the weight of his force—in fighting, pluck, and morale—was perhaps never surpassed by men of their experience. His own subsequent criticism of his bonduct was, that the attack was rash in the extreme. 'As it was, having gone into the army with the notion that fighting was our business, I didn't know any better.' The general plan of the campaign must have been based on military principles, for it was approved by Buell.

"I have almost exceeded my limits. This hasty outline must shrink to a mere mention of incidents most useful to my purpose. Garfield received reinforcements, and held the conquered territory for a time. Rations grew scarce, and the only source of supply was from the mouth of the Big Sanu,, which the long-continued winter rains in that mountain region had swollen to an unnavigable torrent, up which a salmon could hardly make his way. The Colonel was at the month. He had a cargo of provisions placed in the little stern-wheel 'Sandy Valley, and ordered it to start up. The Captain refused. No craft could be found to attempt it. The river was sixty feet deep,—had risen almost to the tree-tope along its wooded banks. Garfield ordered the Captain and crew on board, stationed a pluck vofficer on deck over the Captain, and himself took the wheel. Steering a canal-boat had not been wholly in vain. The Captain protested; declared no such craft could stem such declared no such craft could stem such deck over the Captain, and himself took the wheel. Steering a canal-boat had not been wholly in vain. The Captain protested; declared no such craft could stem such a down-sweeping tide. The new helmsman had the steam turned on, and headed the shuddering little eraft up-stream. With her greatest power she could not make three miles an hour. Night came. The Captain implored that the frightened thing might be tied up; but she was kept head-up, and the determined Colonel kept the wheel. She plunged her nose luto the bank past digging out. Col. Garfield manned a boat, pushed across the stream, extemporized a windlass, and with a line pulled her out, and sent her on up-to his hungry boys. He started on Saturday. All that day and night, Sunday and Sunday night, and at 9 o'clock Monday morning they reached the camp. A tumult of cheers welcomed him. Spite of military rule, the young commander barely escaped being carried to headquarters on the shoulders of his soldiers. Of the whole time in climbing the Big Sandy he had been absent from the wheel but eight hours.

"He was formed for a soldier's idol.

"The Big Sandy campaign could have no wide significance, save on the fortunes of the two commanders. Humphrey Marshall disappeared in a shower of ridicule and sarcasm from both sides. The attention of the country was for a day concentrated on the young man who had shown such dashing qualities. He was made a Brigadier-General, to date from Jan. 10, and ordered to report to Gen. Bueil. The separation from the Forty-second was a real affliction to both. His new command were two Ohio and two Indiana regiments; nor did the fortunes of war ever again place his old regiment under his command or in his presence.

Pittributed Landing.

again place his old regiment under his command or in his presence.

PITTSBURG LANDING.

"He was enabled to get into the second day's battle at Pittsburg Landing. He had his share in the tedious siege of Corinth, and finally advanced to Huntsville, where he was at the close of that campaign. He was placed at the head of the court-martial on Gen. Turchin, which developed his qualities and fine ability in new directions. The old malarial influences, the result of his early campaign on the canal, quickened by the climate of the South, brought a vigorous return of the old foe, and late in the summer he was obliged to return home. He was ordered to relieve Gen. Morgan at Cumberland Gap, but was still in the clutch of the ague when he was directed to report at Washington as soon as his health permitted. The eye of the Secretary of War has been on him from his first appearance in the army. His knowledge of law, the ability displayed in the Turchin case, his admirable judgment on all occasions, and his ardent patriotism induced Mr. Stanton to place his name among the first of the court for the trial of Fitz-John Porter. The history of that famous trial is to be rewritten, with what result is unknown. It is known that (ien. Garfield then had no doubt of his guilt. He is not one to make or change his opinions lightly. In him, however, the moral qualities which produce a firm, quick sense of justice are strong and active."

Gen. Hancock's Civil Record.

Gen. Hancock's Civil Record. We would do justice to the Union General. A friend has asked use to recite his civil claims for the Presidency. Here they are:

This covers his entire life-work. It is a record of which no man fit for the office of President can be proud.

Trailian Finances.

The finances of Italy are in a deplorable condition. The treasury owes \$940,000,000 to a bank syndleate, besides a number of other debts, and has to pay annually \$174,000,000 for interest. Gold and silver are entirely lacking, and paper money is the only currency, at a discount of 15 per cent, with not even a dim prospect of its being replaced by coin. Rothschild of Paris is the largest owner of the peninsula financially, and, unless the Italians manage better, his firm may uttimately be its exclusive proprietor,

A Unique Interview Between Bismarck's
Noted Gambler and Democratic Chairman and the Cincinnati Nominee.

Politics, Cards, and Crops Mixed Up in an Original Fashion-Campaign Hints.

BISMARCK, D. T., Aug. 1.-James A. Emmons, of the Bismarck Sun, has received the following letter from Stanley Huntley, of the Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. Huntley was formerly the unterrified editor of the Bismarck Trib-une, and will be remembered on the outside as the young man who interviewed Sitting Bull, to their mutual disgust. In this letter Mr. Huntley gives an interview between Mr. Hannafin, the well-known gambler of Bis-marck and Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and Gen. Hancock: THE CHAIRMAN'S VISIT.

THE CHAIRMAN'S VISIT.

NEW YORK, July 27.—When the Hon. Dennis Hannafin, Chairman of the great Northwest, first projected himself into the city, New York stood aghast. Not that he was inclined toward disturbances, or that his predilections were riotous, but because of the wonderful fund of information he possessed, and his variety of expression. Mr. Hannafin was fresh from Cincinnati, where he had, single-handed and alone, accomplished the nomination of Gen. Hancock, leaving to the Convention the easier task of selecting a Vice-President. This will account for the speed with which the business of the Convention was transacted, as well as for the excellence of the choice.

THE OBJECT THE OBJECT

THE OBJECT

of Mr. Hannafin's visit to New York was to congratulate Gen. Hancock, who was burning to thank his benefactor, and yesterday the two gentlemen met on Governor's Island and grasped hands. The experience of Mr. Hannafin as a politician has secured to him a reputation by no means confined to Bismarck. Mr. Hannafin informs your correspondent that he is not only widely known as "the Mysterious Man," but also as a manipulator of votes throughout the land; and I am told, not only by illustrious Congressmen, but also by Mr. Hannafin, that he can "down any political chump the first rattle out of the box, provided the layout is clean and the cards ain't sanded." You may well imagine the advantage that such prodigious powers afford him in a canvass like the one current.

GEN. HANCOCK STOOD ON HIS PORCH

in a canvass like the one current.

GEN. HANCOCK STOOD ON HIS PORCH
as Mr. Hannafin advanced up the graveled
walk, and warmly greeted his guest. There
was a marked difference between the two
men. Hancock, tall, graceful, and handsome; Hannifin, tall, straightforward, and
clad in a set of habiliments chosen with profound regard for variety. Hancock, smooth,
easy, and charming in conversation; Hannafin, thunderous with enthusiasm and classic
in expression.

"I wanted to see you, Gineral," observed
Mr. Hannifin, "and tell you what I thought.
I done as much as ary d—n man at that
Convention for you, and now, by G—d, all
you got to do is to keep your mouth shut
and let them paper men alone. You was
nominated on your name and reputation,
and you're going to run like a prairie fire,
you bet!"

"Thank you," replied the General.

"Where are you from "
"I came from old Camp Hancock. It's

"Thank you," replied the General.
"Where are you from?"
"I came from old Camp Hancock. It's
Bismarck now, and a growing town. We
have got 30,000 population, though the census
only gives us 1,400. But they took the
census when the voters was in the brush. If
you want a census of Bismarck you got to
take it on election-day. Just remember that,
Gineral." "I'm very much interested in the Northwest," said the General. "How are the crops?"

"They're coming up like a fellow with fours. Oh! yes, the crops are all right, but what I came here for is politics. I aint no sand hill; I walked across Dakota Territory when the only crops was Indians and they

when the only crops was Indians, and they can kick from soda to hock; it don't disturb me. You're going to be President, and I want to give you some advice. Frontiersmen are natural politicians, and they can tell how things are going."
"What do they think about it?" asked Hancock.

"They think you'll carry every d—n State in the Union except Iowa. There's some doubt about Iowa. Them Swedes think they must vote for the Administration, and

they must vote for the Administration, and you can't break their hand. You'll get all the rest to a dead certainty, only you want to hold your cards so these fellows can't see the face. Don't make no speeches. Deal right level with the table, and the pot's yourn every flip,"

"How do you like New York?" inquired

"How do you like New York?" inquired the General.

"Oh! New York suits me well enough. They built the lodges too high and the cañons too close together, but New York can't nominate a President. It ain't in the pins. Sammy was too old to hold trumps, and went out on a Dutch flush. You were the only man that had any show, and now I want to see you get there. You can do it if you'll do what I tell you. Just go in on your name and reputation, and nothing can throw you, but don't go making speeches. Let the other fellows fire salutes with their mouths, and you just hold yours in your sleeve. Don't throw out all at once. You never want to show down four aces when three will do. Have the other for the next deal."

The General pondered over the sentiment, and after some further conversation, in which Mr. Hannafin was invited to call frequently, the gentlemen parted.

PAT KELLY'S TESTIMONY.

"Do you know who that was?" asked the Hon. P. H. Kelly of Gen. Hancock.
"He said he was from Bismarck," responded the General.
"Yes," said Mr. Kelly, "and when the rest of us were badly scared at Cincinnati, he stood right up to the rack and did more than any man there." any man there."

Since then Mr. Hannafin and the General have had many a long and pleasant conversation, from which the latter has deduced some valuable information as to the best means of conducting the campaign. DOWN BROADWAY CANYON.

Down Broadway Canyos.

During one of Mr. Hannafin's trips down
Broadway canon, as he calls it, his attention
was attracted by a large, square marble
building. Inquiring what ranch it was, he
learned that it was A. T. Stewart's store.
Entering, he hunted up the manager, and
told him he had dropped in to take a look at
it.

Entering, he fullet ap told him he had dropped in to take a look at it.

"I hearn about Stewart," said Mr. Hannafin. "Dead, ain't he?"

"Yes," responded the manager.
"So I hearn. He was no good. He never done a thing for mankind; never give up nothing, and when he died they stole the stiff."

"Yes," said the manager, "they abstracted the body."

"Good enough," responded Mr. Hannafin; "and if I'd been here you bet I'd had a hand in it. He was no good to nobody."

"I knowed everybody agreed with me," said Mr. Hannafin to a crowd in the Astor House, "because they all got around me, and even the women laughed—you bet your life. Here, waiter, fetch some more wine; by G-d, my friends are thirsty!"

Mr. Huntley adds in a note to the above that it is true gospel. Any one who knows Denny will recognize his language. He is clipper when he has a full head of steam on.

An Esthetic Washstand.

London Queen.

The kind of furniture loved by Mr. Burges may be best understood by the exact description of one piece—say the washstand. Up to now a washstand has seemed an impertinent sort of affair, to be kept out of sight, but here we have a gem lit to splash at all day in poetic enjoyment. It is of gold, with fragments of bright stones and shell inlaid,—those called "Venus' ears" being largely used. Every blank space is carved minutely in flowers, beautifully tinted, and we discern a lizard or two and some butterflies among them. These crystals inclose small shelves, where a scent bottle, some hundreds of years old, and a toothpowder receptacle, some thousands, nestle and shine. Marble plates receive the soap. A fine bronze, which most of us would place on some table for ornament, here makes itself useful—a bull, from whose throat ajar the water pours into a Brescla basin, inlaid with silver fishes. How do you get the water in? See you that other brouze, a tortoise, which seems to creep beyond the bull's fell reach—it is a plug; twist him round and the bull fills the basin. Such is the use which Aladdin makes of bronze, and crystal, and marble are not papier-mache and glazed chalk; they are the real thing. On one washstand we read the quaint inscription from Chaucer: "This is the mirrour perillus on which the proud Nareissus sey his faire face bright," In unexpected places

GEORGIA ATROCITY.

The Hideous Outrage Near Jonesboro
-Another Chapter in Shotgan His-

ATLANTA, Ga., July 31.-To the Editor of the Cincinnatt Commercial: One of the most horrible outrages ever committed upon ne-groes by the Southern whites has just been perpetrated near Jonesboro, twenty miles from Atlanta. No crime of the Ku-Klux ers ever surpassed it in malignity and strocious brutality. And when we look back upon the

from Atlanta. No crime of the Ku-Klux era ever surpassed it in malignity and atrocious brutality. And when we look back upon the quondam methods of the Southern Democracy for establishing their supremacy, we may justly call this the opening of the Presidential campaign in the South. To the negro race this outrage seems the return of the age of terror. The hand of oppression that took from them the rights that were given by the shedding of blood they feel laid upon them again. They anticipate now the return of the methods and of the spirit of Ku-Kluxism. The whole affair is not only a disgrace to the State of Georgia, but a travesty upon the civilization of the nineteenth century and the boasted freedom of our Republic.

About a year ago Joe Thompson, an aged and decrepit negro, was, with his family, employed in Fayette County, Georgia, on the cotton plantation of John Gray. Thompson's son, a negro of 16 years, was accused by his employer of the theft of a plow, and Gray, disregarding the ordinary and slow forms of justice, one day administered a horrible whipping to him in the fields. Thompson had Gray arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and so strong was the testimony against him and so conclusive the evidence that the young negro was innocent of the theft, that Gray was found guilty, even before a Georgia jury, and a fine of \$100 was imposed upon this castigator. Gray now threatened Thompson and his family with death, and the poor negro was, with his family, forced to leave his unharvested crop and fiee to an adjoining county. He settled on a plantation two miles from Jonesboro, in Claythe county, and up to night before last lived there unmolested, winning for himself in the community a reputation for honesty and in dustry. In the above facts, an outrage in themselves, is found the only cause for a second outrage, one of the most horrible of all those that have occurred in the South since the emancipation.

In a rude log cabin, about twelve feet square, right before last, Joe Thompson and

themselves, is found the only cause for a second outrage, one of the most horrible of all those that have occurred in the South since the emancipation.

In a rude log cabin, about twelve feet square, night before last, Joe Thompson and his family—a wife, son, married daughter and her two children—huddled themselves together for a night's rest. Little did they dream that their troubles of a year ago were to return to them that night in a horrible and hideous form. About midnight the inmates of the rude cabin were startled from their sleep by the crashing in of the door and the tearing of a log from the side of their humble home. They opened their eyes upon a scene that would terrify the most dauntless hearts,—a scene not strange to those negroes of the South who have lived through the era of Ku-Kluxism. A score of armed men, with painted faces, hideous in disguise, bearing torches made of rags saturated with kerosene, yelling like demons, thronged into the door. Four seized the aged father by arms and legs, threatening, "G—d—d—n you, we came here to give you a good thrashing," and bore him toward the door; four others seized the son. The daughter, sleeping between her two children, raised up in bed, but a bullet went crashing through her skull and she fell back a corpse, her warm blood spurting out in the faces of her innocent children. Meanwhile the father, ignorant of his daughter's death, had been borne out of doors into the field. Four men swung him from the ground by arms and legs, while a fifth administered the lash upon his face and body, lacerating him terribly. Near by four others of the fields held his son, while a similar barbarous torture was inflicted upon him, until finally, in his thirst for blood, one of the midnight assasins put a bullet through the young negro's body from side to side. Their hearts were still insatiate for blood. They reëntered the house, dragged Joe Thompson's aged and unoffending wife from her bed, and inflicted upon her a whipping no less brutal than that which they had just

mpson had recognized among the

wife moaning pitifully and bleeding from the effects of the lash.

Joe Thompson had recognized among the murderers John Gray, the former oppressor, and James McElroy, a brother-in-law of this human fiend. On the following morning these two men were arrested for mirder and incarcerated in the Jonesboro Jail.

It seems a terrible thing that even fifteen men could have been found in one county in Georgia who would band together and deliberately march fifteen miles to the commission of such a crime as this. But subsequent events proved that a large class of the residents of that county sympathized with them in this outrage, and traveled in arms to Jonesboro to effect their release from jail. Late last night Gov. Colquit received a telegram from the Sheriff of Jonesboro askinghim to order the military to that place immediately. Ten men had been arrested, suspected of complicity in the outrage, and a large crowd had arrived in the city from Fayette County, and demanded the release of the prisoners. The jail was then guarded by fifty armed men, but a collision was anomentarily expected. Gov. Colquitt, escorted by the Gate City Guards, repaired to the scene at midnight last night, quelled the riot, and returned to Atlanta with the ten prisoners to-day. The negroes of the community, outraged as they have been, have raised no hand against their oppressors, nor even held an indignation meeting. Submissive as brutes, they bow hopelesly beneath the brutafity that has been practiced upon their race. The whites of Jonesboro have held an indignation meeting, offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderers, and are in great consternation from the fear that this outrage will be used to the detriment of the Democracy. It points out the slight esteem in which the life of a negro, to say nothing of his rights, is held in the South. It tells in unmistakable language that for reasons far less trivial than any political ones, negroes are slaughtered in the South without mercy and without cause. No more cold-blooded, o bjectless

LAKE BLUFF.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Camp-Meeting.

The clouded sky and chilly weather of Monday was succeeded yesterday by a de-cided and agreeable change of weather, in consequence of which the attendance at the meetings was largely increased. The morn-ing trains brought many new faces to the

meetings was largely increased. The morning trains brought many new faces to the ground.

At 9 o'clock the usual Bible reading was held, led by the Rev. John Williamson, who took up as the topic for consideration, "After salvation, what?" The speaker, after presenting to his audience the necessity of living pure lives, to the end that the rewards of the righteous should be theirs, gave as the principles of Christian advancement—the following cardinal points—viz.: growth in knowledge, growth in patience, and growth in honesty, which he enjoined upon the people as the duties of all Christians to cultivate.

Mrs. Clark Willson materially assisted by her singing in making the meeting the most interesting one of the series thus far given.

At 10:30 the Rev. W. H. Holmes, of Turner Junction, preached from Thessalonians, 1, 3 and 4. "For this is the will of God, even your sanctification, that ye should abstain from fornication." The speaker quoted several passages of Scripture to demonstrate that there are two distinct classes of texts which expressed the will of God. The first shows God's purpose of our sanctification; the second, the way He has provided for its accomplishment. The speaker said that there was a feeling of uneasiness in the minds of many people when ministers gave out subjects for sermons on holiness. This feeling was the result of the fact that the human heart was averse to a state of holiness. because

preachers were apt to be too dogmatic in presenting the subject, and because the rules laid down were in many cases too stringent. The speaker quoted Shakspeare, to the effect that men's bodies are gardens, of which their wills are the gardeners. He believed the same remark would apply to the human souls, in which may be planted the bramblee and thistles of dissipation and destruction, or the flowers of piety, sobriety, and usefulness. He then quoted many texts to prove that holiness is required by God. A man, though not mature, might be perfect, as is green fruit, but this holiness was not maturity, but perfection in immaturity. In this respect what was true in individuals was also true of the Church. Great changes had occurred of latter years to place the morals of holy men on a higher scale, and the advancement of sentiment in this particular proved conclusively that the Church was progressing. The reverend gentleman gave as reasons for living a life of holiness that such a life was the only satisfactory life; that men are the instruments for the evangelization of the world, and that a life of holiness was necessary if men were to live with God, who desires holiness among men for their happiness, and because they are fitted for Heaven through because they are fitted for Heaven through such a victory.

the instruments for the evangelization of the world, and that a life of holiness was necessary if men were to live with God, who desires holiness among men for their happiness, and because they are fitted for Heaven through such a victory.

At half-past i Mrs. A. J. Brown, of Evanston, led a children's meeting in Faith Cottage, which was attended by nearly all the little ones who are summering here with their parents. These meetings are becoming very interesting, and will be continued daily until the conclusion of the eamp-meeting.

At 3 o'clock a social conversation, led by the Rev. John Cooper, was held in the Clark Street Tabernacle. The influence of a spiritual prayer by the Rev. Dr. McMüllem was very noticeable. Men clapped their hands, women rocked to and fro under the influence of the "power," tears were copiously shed, and for the first time since the meetings began was there an exhibition of the old-fashioned Methodist enthusiasm.

Mrs. Clark Willson, a sister of the late P. P. Bliss, will lead a praise service this afternoon. The lady is an accomplished musician. Her voice is not particularly powerful, but it is sweet and full of harmony. In singung sacred music in a manner peculiarly her own, she wields an influence over the senses of her audience that approaches closely the supernatural. To-dayls musical program will be very interesting.

The Tabernacle tent was repaired and again hoisted into proper position yesterday. Last evening the Rev. J. M. Caldwell preached there to a large audience.

This morning at 10:30 the Rev. Luke Hitchcock will preach upon "Reminiscences of the Church." This service, it is anticipated, will be one of the events of the week, and a great crowd is expected.

The arrivals at the hotel during the past. twenty-four hours were very large, yet a place to sleep and plenty of provisions can be had for hundreds more.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol will preach to young men Thursday morning upon the subject of "God's Idea of Manhood."

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S REOPENING. To-day or to-morrow the workmen will have finished the decoration of McVicker's, the scaffolding will be taken down, and the have finished the decoration of McVicker's, the scaffolding will be taken down, and the new carpets will be laid. Everything will be in readiness for the reopening on Monday evening, when the public will be invited to one of the most beautifully decorated auditoriums in the country. No expense has been soared to make the house everything that decorative art can make it. Not a vestige of the old interior remains. The mirrors in the proscenium have been taken out, and in their place panels, tastefully designed, have been placed; the boxes have been redraped, the entire interior has been clothed in colors soft, and warm, and cozy, a new drop-curtain has been painted, the lobbles have been furnished and fitted in accordance with the interior; indeed, Manager McVicker will ou Monday evening throw open the doors of the finest theatre, so far as beauty and comfort are concerned, ever thrown open to the public of Chicago.

As already announced, the opening attraction will be Manager Hill's latest success, "All the Rage," a farcial comedy by Mr. Will D. Eaton, of this city. In its original shape the piecee was produced at this theatre over three years ago. Then John Dillon played the leading rôle, and then the piece not only made a decided hit here, but for three months made large money for the manager on the road. Owing to the sudden indisposition of Mr. Hill, whose keen managerial sagacity saw a fortune in the comedy, just as he saw a barrel of money in "Joshua Whitcomb." Mr. Hill, however, had the piece materially altered from its original form. He produced it with a strong company early last spring, and made an incompany early last spring and made an inc

had the piece materially altered from its original form. He produced it with a strong company early last spring, and made an instantaneous hit. The representations were chiefly given in Brooklyn, Boston, and in the towns in the New England circuit. The papers spoke in the highest terms of its fun, and the public went incrowds to see it. There are ten people in the cast. We append their names. Among them the reader will recognize some of their favorits: Messrs. Frank Hardenburg, William Davidge, J. G. Padgett, Milliken, William Richardson, A. Z. Chipman, John Porter, Mrs. Owen Marlowe, Miss Meta Bartlett, Miss Susie Winner, Miss Hanche Moulton, and Miss Clara Hyatt.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

Present and Prospective Business at the Pension-Office—The Spanish Difficulty—Currency Statement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—Pension-applications are still coming in at about the same rate as when the three and five years limitations were in force. No arrears can be given under the present laws, but it will be surght to bear upon Congress to secure the passage of another arrears bill, and it is expected that it will be sought to have all limitations removed the next time the claim-agents see fit to move in the matter. The Pension-Office has now about a dozen years' work on hand, so that pensions filed to-day may, under ordinary circumstances, be heard from twelve years hence. The reorganization of the Bureau under the system advocated during the last three years by the Commissioner of Pensions seems to be the only method of affording relief to the thousands of needy pensioners who are waiting for their money. The adoption of the new system would also afford to the Gowernment the protection against fraud which it now lacks. It is expected that Congress will act favorably in the matter at the next session.

The Methodist Church here is wrestling with the question of the right of women to preach. Mrs. Clara Rouch, of this city, has been an exhorter in this Church for a considerable time. The officers of the particular church where she worked recommended a short time since that she be licensed to preach. The Quarterly Conference declined to take the matter up, and the question will now be carried up and an effort made to secure a decision from higher authority.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The President has appointed J. Phillips Postmaster at Oberlin, O.
Secretary Sherman leaves to-morrow for New York to attend the conference of leading Republicans.

The United States Consul at Port Sarnia says the business depression in Canada would seem to result in the exodus of some of its best clitzens. The emigrants who crossed over at th

ent of United States currency of	utstandin
ent of United States entrency o	
ng. 1:	\$ 60.9
gal-tender notes, all issues	
e-year notes of 1863	48,7
ro-year notes of 1863	13.7
ro-year coupon notes of 1863	23,8
mpound interest notes	243,3
actional currency, all issues	15,581,6
Total	2002,649,7
Total:	A COMPANIES

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY,
In the first of their series of New York Bossess,
FRENCH FLATS!
Next Monday-A FALSE FRIEND.
Box Sheet open to secure senie at register prices
from 9 c m. willi end of performance.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. livered, Sunday excepted, 25 cer livered, Sunday included, 30 cer

Sunday included, 30 cents per we THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. er Madison and Dearborn-sts.. Chicago POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, III., as Secon Class Matter. e benefit or our patrons who desire to a opies of THE TEIBUNE through the mail, ewith the transient rate of postage: che and Twelve Page Paper...

light and Twelve Page Paper. TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch flees for the receipt of subscriptions and advertise nents as follows: NEW YORK—Room 20 Tribuse Building. F. T. Mc-

Manager, W. Scotland—Allan's American New

ncy, 31 Renfield-st. NDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 46 Strand. SEY F. GLLIG, Agent. ABHINGTON. D. C.—BID F street. AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.

corn street, corner of Monroe. Engagemen,
Palmer's Union-Square Theatre Company
h Flats." Afternoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1880.

SECRETARY SHERMAN will attend the Re publican conference at New York to-morrow. ABOUT \$300,000 worth of timber was de stroyed by the recent forest fires in New Bruns

CONGRESSMAN HUBBELL has been renon nated by the Republicans of the Ninth Michiga

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, unveiled monument to the memory of President Jaurez at Mexico on the 18th of July.

BERLIN advices indicate that it is almost certain that no naval demonstration will be mad by the Powers against Turkey. THERE has been a decrease of 4,700,000

narks in the specie held by the Imperial Bank of Germany during the last year. THE ironworkers of Lanarkshire, Scot

and, to the number of 6,000, have resolved to trike for an advance of one shilling per day. Five murders are reported to have taken place in Kentucky Monday: one at Downeyville, two in Mason County, one at Frankfort, and one

THE British ironclad Iron Duke, which went ashore at Yesso, one of the Japanes Islands, has been floated. The French and Rus

GAMBETTA's course has been indorsed by the success of his partisans in the French elections last Sunday. They were successful in nearly every instance.

FURTHER reports from the Alabama State election indicate that a majority of 70,000 will be rolled up by the Democratic judges of elec-tion for the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM GLEASON was accidentally shot in the head at the Soldiers' Reunion, held at pin County,

MR. ROBERT SCOTT, of Champaign, who had previously obtained the Greenback nomi-nation, was indered by the Democrats of the Fourteenth Illinois District yesterday.

THE Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday by a majority of 97. They have also elected a major-ity of the Aldermen and Councilmen,

JOHN BUERGER was arrested yesterday by the revenue officers for running an illicit dis-tillery in Jackson Township, Pa. He has been in the business, it is said, eighteen years.

THE exodus from Canada to the United States still continues. About 200 farmers of the Counties of Dorchester and Beauce, in the Proyince of Quebec, are preparing to leave for Colo-

placed in the Baitic by Russia. These vessels will belong to the navy, but will be under the control of the Finance Minister in times of

An identical note signed by the Ambass dors of the European Powers at Constantinople, demanding the speedy settlement of the Mon-tenegrin question, has been presented to the Ports.

BURGLARS entered the store of Young Bros., at Vicksburg, Mich., early yesterday morning, and, blowing open the safe, took there-from \$500 in currency and \$5,000 in notes. No

A MONUMENT to Charlotte Cushman will be erected in Mount Auburn Cemetery, near Boston, in a few days. The design is an exact re-production of Cleopatra's Needle as it stood at

Atlanta, Ga., last night. The murderer was ar-rested, and said that he was hungry and needed money, and therefore killed the man that he

SHOULD a naval demonstration be persisted by the Powers, the Albanian League will send delegation to Duicigno to explain its purposes ad aspirations to the Commanders of the various

THE Democrats of the Second South Carolina (Charleston) District have renominated the Hon. M. P. O'Connor. The district on a fair count is Republican., O'Connor will be counted in, notwithstanding.

DURING the progress of a fire in a Phila-dephia mattress factory last evening Elizabeth Ogiesby and Emma Barnes leaped from a third-story window. The former was fatally injured, while the latter was only slightly cut.

RETURNS from all the French districts ext Corsica are now in, and the result is that Republicans and 372 Conservatives have been ated. Second ballots will have to be taken in districts. The Republican gain is 240. MR. WILLIAM PRICE, Car-Inspector for the

ntally killed at Grafton, W. Va., last evening as stepping off a car when he was a passing engine and horribly mangled.

sliege, Carlisie, Pa., has been nominated for ingress by the Republicans of the Nineteenth innsylvania District, which is now represented hoover, a Democrat.

Burrish troops are being pushed forward with all possible haste for the relief of Candahar. Gen. Roberts, with 10,000 men, has been ordered from Northern Afghanistan, and the Marquis of Ripon telegraphs the home Government that every available body of troops will be sent forward. In the meantime Ayoob Khan is not idle. He has sent forward large bodies of horse on the communications of the British is

the English, and is said to be pushing the slee

Ex-Gov. Austin BLAIR, of Mic. joined the Greeley movement in 1872, and has since acted with the Democratic party, announces his intention to vote for Gen. Garfield and the whole Republican ticket this fall.

THE Clerical party carried the municipa elections at Florence, Italy, yesterday. This success, together with the recent successes at Venice and Rome, will induce the Clericals to participate in electoral contests in future. PRESIDENT DIAZ is desirous that Mexico

hould meet its financial obligations, and in fur-herance of that wish has conferred on a Com-issioner ample powers for the liquidation, con-ilidation, and payment of the interest thereon.

GRAVE suspicion is entertained by some of the English military authorities as to the loyaity of Abdurrahman Khan. He carefully avoids all intercourse with the British officers, and is believed to have strong Russian sympa-

An incendiary fire was started in the upper part of the City of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, yesterday, and before it was got under control ises were burned down. The loss is

ONLY 3,000,000 cubic feet of square timber has been exported from the Ottawa Valley, On-tario, during the past lumber season, against 15,000,000 cubic feet for the previous season. The price has accordingly risen 10 cents per ME. GLADSTONE'S condition was much im

proved yesterday. The fever was considerable absted, and during the day he was able to die tate a letter to Earl Granville. Much sympathy for Mr. Gladstone is expressed by all the Conti-nental journals. Two BURGLARS were arrested near Daven-

port, Ia., yesterday, after they had exchanged several shots with the officers. The captured persons belong to a gang of safe-blowers who have for some time industriously plied their vocation in the vicinity. Amone the speakers who will take the

stump in Indiana this fall for the Republican side are Charles E. Moss, of St. Louis; Gen. Hurlbut, Senators Blaine, Kirkwood, and Alli-Joyce, and Corporal Tanner, of New York.

THE Chilian transport Loa was blown up by a torpedo in Cailao Bay on the 20th of July. The torpedo contained about 300 pounds of dynamite. The vessel was lifted quite out of house in Callao was shaken by the explosion. THE United States Consul at Port Sarnia,

Canada, says the business depression in that country is owing to the emigration of its best citizens to this country. Not less than 77,059 crossed over at Port Sarnia to take up their permanent residence in the United States during the year ending July 30. CONGRESSMAN STEVENSON was renomi

nated yesterday by the Democrats of the Bloom-ington (Ill.) district. In order to obtain his indorsement by the Greenbackers, A. R. Carle, who has received the Greenback nomination, was nominated for a member of the State Board Crop reports are very discouraging to the

British farmer—and the British landlord. La-bouchere's paper, Truth, says the landlords will ce their rents fully 40 per cent this year. The same journal advises a division of the large farms. The landlords it says, should not put too many eggs into one basket. THE durbar at Gen. Gough's camp, at which Gen. Stewart was to meet Abdurrahi

Monday, was postponed on account of the ex-eitement among the followers of the latter consequent on the news from Candahar. The Af-ghan Chiefs are not overfond of the English, and do not appreciate their interference in A serious charge is made against the Pe ruvians. The Chilians, on evacuating the town of Moquequa, left their sick and wounded in care of the natives. A band of Peruvians entered the town and murdered every Chilian they could find. The charge is probably made to jus-

carried on the war against Peru, THE Democratic clerks in the Department at Washington complain that they are badly treated by campaign committees. If Hancock should be elected the Republican clerks in the Departments at Washington would not complain of anything he might do. There would be no Republican clerks in the Departments under

THE Rev. A. O. Wright, Secretary of the State, Board of Charities of Wisconsin, was ar-rested yesterday at the instance of Dr. Kempster, Superintendent of the Northern Inst Asylum of that State, on the charge of criminal libel in giving circulation to the story that a female inmate of the institution over which ides was tampered with by the attending physicians, and becam e enceinte.

Shipping casualties have been quite numerous within the last two days. The British bark Glamorganshire, from New York for Shanghai, having lost her bulwarks and stanchions, was obliged to put into Simon's Bay; the Italian bark Adele Accame is aground at Portishead Dock, England; and the Russian bark Laine, from Pensacola, went ashore on the English River Avon yesterday, and then tippe

It is generally believed that the British Parliament will adjourn in about two weeks. Owing to the illness of Mr. Gladstone, who cannot possibly take his place this session, most of the Government measures, including the Irish Compensation-for-Disturbance bill and the Hares and Rabbits bill, will fail to become law this sion. The Tories are united in opposition to these measures, and none of the Liberal leader. have the nerve to press them against such opposition.

RECENT advices from Mexico Indicate that the disturbances arising out of the Presidential election in that country were far more serious than at first reported. The opponents of Gen. Gonzales attribute his success to the despotic action of President Diaz. The revolt at Mazatlan was mitted serious. lan was quite serious. A pitched battle was fought by pronunciades against the regular sol-diers under Col. Reyes. The latter, though inferior in numbers, were victorious, and Reyes has in consequence been raised to the rank of Brig-adler-General. The situation in the country is said to be confused and undefined.

GEN. GARFIELD left his home at Mentor GEN. GARFIELD left his home at Mentor yesterday for New York, accompanied by Gens. Ben Harrison and Streight, and Congressman Orth, of Indiana, and Congressman Conger, of Michigan. At Geneva, in Ashtabula County, he was called on to address the people who were present at the dedication of a monument to the Union soldiers, and made a happy speech of eulogy on the courage, the patriotism, and the eulogy on the courage, the patriotism, and the intelligence of the men they were called on to commemorate. At several places along the route large crowds assembled to greet the dis-tinguished gentleman.

AFTER long speeches by Lord Cairns, the AFTER long speeches by Lord Cairns, the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Zetland, Viscount Cranbrook, and Lord Beaconsfield in opposition, and Viscount Monk, the Duke of Argie, Earl, Granville, and Lord Selborne in favor of the measure, the Irish Compensation bill was rejected by the British House of Lords last evening by 283 to 51. Lord Beaconsfield, in opposing the bill, violently attacked the Radical members of the House of Commons. About seventy Whig Peers, including Viscount Sherbrooke (Robert Lowe), who was recently raised to the Peerage at the request of Mr. Gladstone, voted against the measure.

EDMUND YATES' paper, the London World, ADMUND I ATES paper, the London World, asserts that a marriage has been arranged for between the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Ashmead Bartlett, her secretary. The lady is 68 and the gentleman only 29 years of age. By this marriage, which the Baroness is going to enter upon contrary to the advice of her warmest friends, and, it is hinted, contrary to the expressed wish of Queen Victoria, she will lose part of her income, amounting, it is faid, to

,000 yearly. By the will of the D St. Albans, the vast property which she be-queathed to the Baroness is to be withdrawn it she married an alien or a naturalized subject of Great Britain. Bartlett, it appears, is an Ameri-can, and was naturalized not long ago. The

GARFIELD AND HANCOCK - THE CON-

Never was the country in such a prosp ous condition. Never were there so many people engaged in productive labor, never were the rewards of labor so generally satisfactory, and never during a generation wer the wages of labor paid in better money never was the credit of America, of the ites, of the cities, and of all industrial corporations so good; never was the hire of ney so cheap, and never was the stock of coin in the country so abundant; never was there a better demand for all products, and never was there an equal popular ability to purchase; never in the history of the American people did they realize and enjoy t such an extent as they do now the long-de sired object of universal aspiration, "good The country is at peace. There is not a "bayonet" with a soldier attached to it to be found oftener than once in each 180 square miles of territory, and there is not to exceed one soldier for each 500 voters. This is the condition of the country at the

end of twenty years' rule by the Republican party, during which time that party has had to deal with the legacies of protracted civil war waged against the Republic by the Democrats, a gigantic public debt caused by the Democrats, war expenditure of over six thousand millions of dollars, interruption and suspension of public and private credit, and a general prostration of industry. Out of all this the Republican party now presents to the American people a Union all the stronger because of the successful mastery of its trials, and a Nation the most peaceful the happiest, and most prosperous in all the wide earth, or that was ever known among the Governments of mankind. Closely ident fied with the Republican party, and intimately connected with, aiding, supporting, counseling, and promoting the Government during these years of trial, of war, and of financial and commercial distress, Gen. Garfield has been conspicuous as a leader and statesman of ability, sagacity, and learning. The Re publican party has presented him to the American people as a fitting person to be the Executive of the Nation which he has served so faithfully, so ably, and so successfully. He is proposed for that office that he may continue the National policy with which his public life has been identified, and which has proved so fruitful of blessings to the country. He has been a daily participant in the affairs of the Government since the Democratic party laid down its supremacy, and upon every page of the history of thos twenty years of the struggle to maintain the National existence and restore the National Government to its rightful authority and control his name has been written in characters of honor and distinction.

The Democratic party, after twenty year of active and bitter resistance to the restoration policy of the Republicans, now calls upon the American people to reverse that policy; to overturn and destroy all that has been done; to go back to the principles and theories of gov ernment in vogue before the War, and out of which grew that War, and which cost the Nation 500,000 lives and a thousand millions of the people's substance. At this moment, when the Nation is enjoying a peace and prosperity such as no other Nation ever witnessed: when the hand of industry is busy: when abundance blesses the board of every family; when the Nation and the people individually are accumulating wealth; whe from every part of the earth people and Governments are looking to us for sym pathy and comfort, and when millions are flocking hither for that asylum which the Democratic party appeals to the people of the United States to arrest all this glorious condition of affairs, and transfer the Government and the National destiny to that party which declared war upon the Union in 1861, and which has nominated Gen. Hancock for President in 1880.

The candidates are (1) an able, accom plished statesman, personally experienced and an active sharer in the financial, industrial, and governmental history of the Government for twenty years; (2) the other is soldier, who for forty years has been withdrawn from civil life, and who is as innocent of 'statesmanship as he was when he entered West Point a lad of 14 years of age.

If there be any American citizen who is i doubt as to the superior fitness and capacity of the candidates, and wishes to judge as to the wisdom of making a radical and complete change in the policies and affairs of the country at this time, we ask that person to read over again carefully the two letters written by the candidates in accepting their nominations. We reproduce these letters side by sin to-day's Tribune. Let the voters compare the evidences of information knowledge, and experience with all the Na tional questions on which the National peace and prosperity depend, as given by the candidates, and then let them decide whether this is the time or the season to plunge th country again into financial and busines anarchy for the mere purpose of electing a solely military man to perform the duties which require the ability and experience of

A CUT-THROAT LAW EXECUTED BY ROBBERS. It requires sometimes the occurrence abuses in some monstrous and aggravated form to excite public attention to the enormity of practices constantly carried on by dishonest and ruffianly oppressors. Thus the exposure of the proceedings by the Trask gang of Constables, agents, shysters, and landlords have been so flagrant that it is possible that an appeal to the next Legislature to put an end to the possibility of such heartless villainy hereafter may be successful. One of the enormities practiced by this class of vultures seems to be directly authorized by the law of this State on the subject of distress for rent. Under that law, the landlord, by himself, his agent or attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the count where such tenant may reside. This seizure is made on no oath and upon no warrant nor by any officer known to the law. Th landlord, or his agent or attorney writes out his own warrant for the seizure of any property in amount and value which he may claim belongs to his tenant. Armed with this paper, the landlord, or his agent or shyster, proceeds to the house or shop of the tenant and seizes and carries away whatever personal property he may think proper Having made the seizure and carried off the property, the law requires the person making the seizure to file before some Justice o the Peace a copy of the landlord's warrant and a list of the personal effects grabbed, and the Justice issues a summons to the tenant to answer in the action of debt. In due time the case is heard, and, if judgment be given for plaintiff, then an order for the sale of the property is issued. If there be found no rent due, then the property is ordered to This is the law. Now what is the practice

and the effect? A rent-agent or attorney makes claim for rent owing some person, say for double the sum actually due; or even in

ses where no rent is due. He hires three or four men who follow this business, gets entrance to the house, seizes and carts away all the furniture or goods he can carry, removes it to some secret place, hurries off to some out-of-town country Justice, files his warrant, and has a summons issued to the person robbed. This summons is rarely served, or if served it is at the last moment, when the defendant cannot possibly reach the Justice Court; judgment is given against the defendant and against the property selzed. In time a return of the sale is made out. The property is rarely sold in fact. It is generally divided among the robpers, and a bill for costs and expenses is hatched out which consumes all the nominal roceeds of the sale and leaves the judgment for the rent still unsatisfied.
Out of such a thieves' proceeding property

to the value of \$300 may be grabbed and carried off to satisfy a rent claim of \$25, and the end be that the alleged reported proceeds of the sale will not equal the costs. For all this there is no legal remedy, be-

cause the law authorizes this heartless and unconscionable scoundrelism. We suppose there are but few persons outside of those who have been victimized who are aware that under this bad law of Illinois any person may write out a warrant directing that some other person shall enter the house of a third person and seize and carry away all the property therein found; that this may be done without any oath declaring a debt to be due, and without a warrant issuing from any officer known to the law, and directed to be executed by some person not having even the legal responsibility of a Constable, and that no bond for the property

grabbed is required. This is an anomaly, which comes down from feudal times. It is a relic of the past brutal ages, when the landlord issued his own writ for the seizure of tenants' goods. and personally executed his own distresswarrant without oath or bond. And this is the law in the free State of Illinois, in whose Constitution it is written that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

The law as it stands places every person in the community at the mercy of any of the innumerable gangs of thieves and loafers who, under the license of this evil law, seize poor withous' property without any responsibility, and dispose of it without any accountability to the public or to the individnals plundered.

If it be asking too much to require that no person's property shall be seized without riving bond or taken from him without a udgment rendered by some legal and responsible tribunal, it is not asking too much, in the name of common justice and human rights, that no warrant shall be issued for the seizure of any man's property in a matter of debt until the demand on which that warrant is to be issued shall be supported by the oath of the plaintiff and a bond given, with responsible securities, for the return o the property and for the payment of all damage in case the demand shall not be sustained or the debt is paid. Let us have an oath, at least, to authorize the seizure of any man's property on whatever claim of debt that may be made; and let us have a proper bond to secure responsibility in case the claim may be unfounded and the property lost to the owner.

MILLION-DOLLAR MUSIC.

Richard Wagner, the German musical comoser, is credited with having written a letter to a gentleman in Boston in which he makes an extraordinary proposition-namely: that if a million of dollars shall be subscribed in this country and paid to him in America to stay, produce all his operas, and devote the remnant of his life and works to this country. It is questionable whether Wagner has made such an absurd lemand. If he has made it, it is very certain that nothing will come of it. It is not at all unlikely that propositions have been made to him with the view of securing his services for a series of performances in this country, in which he should conduct his own music Upon one such occasion, when a hundred thousand dollars was offered him to come he replied that he wouldn't come for a million,-which is probably nearer the truth

than the current million-dollar story. If Wagner has made such a proposition it only shows that he must be getting into his second childhood. He is now a very old and worn-out man and in very bad health, and has reached a period when little or nothing more can be expected from him. The only part of his music for which the Americans care—and very few of them care even for that-is his earlier operas, which he calls the sins of his youth," and looks upon with contempt. There is not one person in a thousand who cares a straw for the music of his later period. Mr. Thomas had a sad experience with it in Cincinnati, which claims to be the esthetic centre of the country. There probably never was a concert audience before that contained so much suffering humanity. After the performance of the "Götterdämmerung" music, if a motion had been made to contribute one million dollars for the purpose of bringing Wagner over here it would have been voted down unanimously and the mover would have been slain, and an amendment to give him a million dollars to stay in Bavaria would have been cheerfully adopted. Unquestionably Wagner has an exalted ide of America. He showed that in his recent articles in the North American Review, but if he thinks that its people are prepared to pay him a million of dollars to come here and live a few months and produce such music as the "Trilogy," it only shows that he knows nothing about the spirit of its people. There is not admiration enough of him or of his works in this country to induce its people to pay even a thousand dollars for his citizenship. It is not impossible, if he should come here to conduct a series of concerts. that people would turn out to the entertain ment quite liberally until the novelty wa

worn off, and then they wouldn't care any more for him than for any other man. Without discussing the merits of his music at all, it is sufficient that they don't like it, and don't want it, and the more they hear of it the less they like it. They are not educated up to it, and Wagner is too old to commence his duties as teacher He will find here neither patron nor aud ence; no Louis of Bavaria to help him ou of financial straits, no Baireuth audiences to sit for days and applaud the incomprehen sible. He will be doomed to disappointmen upon discovering that the American peopl care more for "Pinafore" than they do for the "Walkueren" and "Götterdam and won't accept anything they can't whistle or that can't be readily adjusted to the hand-

organ or calliope. They certainly don't want the Music of the Future. In view of the possibility of his coming, several of our larger cities have already entered vigorous protests, and have made haste to decline him as a citizen, with thanks New York is very emphatic in the matter and kicks vigorously. Mr. Dwight, who repre-sents Boston's musical "culchah," is furious over the bare prospect that he may get inside the classical precincts of the MusicHall and worry old Bach out of his place. St. Louis never did have any culture a accept him, it would only be for the purpose of adding one to the population, but a mill-ion dollars is a pretty high price for one name, and as the Directory men and under takers can furnish them much cheaper there is no hope for him there. Chicago has nothing for such a high-priced citizen to do, and he would soon have to go round giving plane lessons or get a clerkship in a music store if he wanted to occupy his time. There is but one place in the country that would properly appreciate him, and that is Cincinnati. has one patron there, Mr. Halstead, of the Commercial, who is as enthusiastic over him as Louis of Bavaria. During the Festival he did everything in his power to make his fellow-citizens understand his music, and wrote several brilliant articles explaining it and now that he finds Wagner will come over for a million dollars he is making some vigorous appeals in behalf of his friend. In his paper of the 1st he says:

This Cincinnati public has listened to Wagner' This Cincinnati public has listened to Wagner's music more or less frequently—and generally more—for the last six or eight years. It has been assured that it is not only the music of the future, but will probably be the music of that happy Paradise in which every Cincinnatian hopes to have a corner lot and a Jasper front. We have paid our good money freely to hear it, and have more than half persuaded ourselves that it is the most marvelous music to which mortal ears ever listened. There is only one thing requisit to our happiness. We want to understand it, comprehend it, and be able to whistle it as we do "Zip Coon" or "Yankee Doodle." If we are to be compelled to listen to this music when the Celestial orobestras play through countless ages, we ought to study it while in our probationary stage of development, and a million of dollars would be dirt cheap for the service of the master in familiarizing us with the art which he illustrates in his compositions.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE hopes that Mr. Halstead will be successful in raising the money and in inducing Wagner to take up his abode in that centre of esthetic culture, and will do all that it can to aid the project. He would be the right man in the right place With Wagner for conductor, and Mr. Halstead to explain his music, and Col. Nichols for manager, the music of the future might rapidly become the music of the present. "ALL TRAINS MUST STOP."

It is a law, if we mistake not, in all the States that all railway trains when approach ing the crossing of another track must stop. The law is a wise one, for doubtless it pre vents many accidents and much loss of life every year. No exception is made, though, on our broad prairies. The engineer can often see many miles in all directions. In spite of the wisdom and the necessity for this law, especially where there are so many lines entering Chicago, it is considered a nui sance and a great annoyance. It was to avoid these objections that the Indiana Road, in behalf of the great lines to come in over its track, selected Sixteenth street as the point for crossing the Rock Island and the Michigan Southern. All trains on these roads must stop here for the Burlington & Quincy Road. Hence only one stop will be required for the Burlington and the five roads that propose to use the line of the Western Indiana Railway. This crossing was selected for the very reason that it is the most convenient and the very best for all the parties in interest. The claim that it would interfere with the switching necessities of the Vanderbilt roads is a mere sham, for they are virtually estopped by the east-and-west line of the Burlington & Quincy. It is plain, therefore, that the opposition of Vanderbilt and his allies comes from a mean rivalry of the great Canadian road,-a reason which should stir up the business-men of Chicago to secure the speedy entrance of the Grand Trunk and the other lines to the city.

Chicago needs their vast transit facilities to complete her supremacy as the great commercial and financial capital of the Northwest. Our citizens should not allow themselves to be so intensely absorbed in the business now in hand as to neglect the an advance in all departments of trade. If Vanderbilt is determined to continue this selfish embargo, our Business-men can break it most effectually by withdrawing patronage from the line used for a generation to grasp the world's greatest fortune from the farmers and business-men of the West. Something effective should speedily be done to relieve our city from the monopoly which Vanderbilt has been able for so many years o organize and control. Chicago owes this much to herself and the vast country of which she is the commercial capital. It can, it must be done.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC THREATS.

Gen. William Preston, of Lexington, Ky., has succeeded in attracting some attention to himself by a speech of the old Bourbon, fireeating quality. He directed his effort especially to the "taking" of the Presidential chair by the man who shall be elected, and seemed to anticipate that Gen. Hancock will go' through that performance, whether or no. He said to his hearers,-probably a squad of the 100,000 doughty Democratic warriors whom Mr. Henry Watterson proposed to lead to Washington: "You want to stand up and tell every Republican that if they ever attempt to steal another Electoral vote from you, you will kill him where he stands. Tell them to the devil with their bonds, but that you propose that another Electoral vote shall never be stolen from you." He added, later on, that it was possible to snatch the office from "the old and kindly hand of Tilden, but before God I would as soon seek to take the meat from under the paw of a hungry tiger as to let the visiting statesmen steal Hancock's victory.' This question of "snatching" seems to cut a large figure in the Democratic campaign this year. It receives attention not merely from Bourbons of the Preston stamp, but from Democratic speakers and newspapers everywhere, all of whom are disposed to lay great stress upon the supposed courage and prowess of Gen. Hancock when it shall come to a question which one of the candidates shall be inaugurated. It is a curious and somewhat irrelevant discussion. It would imply to the South Sea Islander that the mar elected President in this country is not in the habit of taking his seat, and that it is Gen. Hancock's mission to startle the world by this unusual procedure. To the Amercan citizen it savors strongly of a threat to the effect that the Democrats propose to inaugurate Gen. Hancock without any regard o constitutional requirements, and that Gen. Hancock himself is willing to become a party to such a scheme. At all events, the threat ening Democats persistently ignore the necessary intervention of Congress, which is charged by the Constitution with declaring the result of the election. election of President can never be plete without such declaration. American history shows no case in which the man who has been properly declared to have been chosen President by the methods which the Constitution directs has failed to take his seat: neither does it show that any man who has not been declared elected has ever been inaugurated, or even made an attempt to be inaugurated. There is no reason

gress, as has always been the case. If it shall be found that Gen. Hancock has

eceived a majority of all the Electoral votes he will have no trouble to take his seat. He will not be required to appear in the ridiculous rôle of "a hungry tiger." When Gov. Hayes had been declared elected, he pro-ceeded very quietly to the formality of inauguration, and Gen. Hancock, if declared elected, may do the same without any "fuse and feathers." If Gen. Hancock shall not be methods, he will enter upon an exceedingly hazardous project if he shall undertake to selze the President's office, and his party friends are not doing his cause any service by creating an impression that any such treasonable act is contemplated either by Hancock himself or by the Democratic party in his behalf.

MANY Democratic stumpers have the in pudence to tell their audiences that half the soldiers that fourth in the Union armies were Democrats—Democrats who have stuck to their party and vote with it yet. While such a claim is absurdly and ludicrously false, yet it is calculated to deceive some. Several of the State culated to deceive some. Several of the field to passed laws allowing their soldiers in the field to yote and send home the ballots and returns, and have them counted in the State elections. The soldiers that considered themselves Democrats naturally voted that ticket. Each party sent canvassers to the camps to collect and return the votes. Herewith is a statement of the votes lied by the soldiers in the field at the ele of 1861-'62-'63-'64 from those States wh itted their volunteers to exercise the right of uffrage while in the military service

nnsylvania..... Ohio soldiers in Libby The total vote for the Republican candidates, according to the above figures, was 226,437, and

41,806 for the Democratic candidates. This is the best proof that can be furnished of the politics of the soldiers in the Union armies. In the Confederate armies the soldiers were all Democrate in war and nearly all Democrats in peace. In the regiments furnished by the New England States the proportion of the Republicans would be much larger than in the Central and Wester States, and it is safe to estimate the Unio oldiers as about six or seven Republica one Democrat.

THE Bureau of Statistics at Washington has prepared a statement of the value of ex-ports from Great Britain and Ireland to this ountry in the six months ending June 30, 1830, impared with the same period of the previous year. The difference is very noticeable. The quantity of iron and steel exported from the United Kingdom to this country in the six nonths of 1879 was 128,039 tons, while in the six months of 1880 it rose to 1,117,045 tons, or nearly nine times as much, while the value rose from £1,571,473 to £7,439,465, nearly five times as much The exports of cotton piece goods of all kinds increased from 26,000,000 yards to 47,000,000 yards, the value differing in nearly the same proportion, the value in the six months of 1880 being more than £1,000,000. The exports of wool rose to nearly thirteen times the exports in 1879, and the value of the same to twenty-four times the value in 1879. The exports of woolen cloths were a little more than doubled, while those of worsted stuffs rose from 12,000,000 yards to 20,000,000 yards, the values being nearly in proportion. The value of the exports of the hree articles last named was in the six mo of 1880 more than £1,750,000. The exports of carpets were as one to thirteen, with values in proportion. The exports of siks increased, but not to a great extent. In spirits, the increase was small. The increase in the exports of hard-ware and cutlery was in values about 60 per cent, in millinery about 90 per cent, and in earthen and china ware about 50 per cent. The increase in the value of beer and ale was about 25 per cent. The exports of linen piece goods amounted to 44,000,000, yards in 1879, and to amounted to 44,000,000 yards in 1880, with a greater increase in value. There was an increase of 50 per cent in the value of steam engines brought over, and of chinery exported to this country.

SAYS the New York Tribune: "Why do English and Hancock both feet called upon to Constitution? There was no need of such pledge from the Republican candidates. The reason is obvious. If Hancock receives the necessary 185 votes to elect him, 138 of ther will come from the South, and will be give through the violation of the Constitutions Amendments which give the negro his rights as a freeman. Hancock can take his seat only because of a broken and despised Constitution,
—only through the success of principles which
Wade Hamilton assures the South are the 'same as those for which Lee and Jackson fought for four years.' The South will come into the next Congress with at least thirty of the thirty-five seats, which were assigned to it because of its negro vote, stolen for the De eratic party. How is Hancock going to kee the Constitution 'inviolate' on that que Will he recommend, if he is elected, that the

Mr. A. A. YEAKEL, who was a private sol dier of Hancock's corps, and now lives in Green-ville, Pa., was lately appealed to to help or-ganize a Hancock Veteran Soldiers' Club, but sponded that he had already done all he o responded that he had already dolle an he could in furthering the organization of a Garfield and Arthur Club, and that all the old soldiers of the place, with one or two exceptions, belong to it. He added: "I can gather no material vote of soldiers in this place out of which to organize a 'Hancock Club.' They train in the other crowd 'Hancock Club.' They train in the other crowd. There are several here who are loud-mouthed Hancock men (not soldiers), some of whom during the War called Hancock's corps 'Lincoln hirelings,' and who, when the draft was about to be made, skipped for Canada. And there are others who said of me, when in the Anderson-ville prison pen, that I 'ought to starve to death.' Can I so far forget myself as to yote for the party which tried for four long years to for the party which tried for four long years to dissolve our glorious Union? No! Hancock is good as a General, but he trains with a very bad

AT the recent International Exhibition as Sydney, Australia, there were 223 exhibitor from this country, to whom 288 awards were made. Among the awards were the following made. Among the awards were the following: First degree of merit—Brunswick, Balke & Co., Chicago; Eclipse Windmill Company, Beloit, Wis.: Iler & Co., Willow Springs Distiliery Company, Omaha, Neb. (two awards); Wayne Agricultural Company, Richmond, Ind. Highly recommended—Fish Bros., Racine, Wis.; Battle Creek Machine Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; Kewanee Manufacturing Company, Kewanee, Ill.: Iler & Co., Willow Springs Distillery Company, Omaha, Neb. (two awards); G. Theiss, Chicago. Commended—Iler & Co., Willow Springs Distillery Company, Omaha, Neb.; J. Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.; C. H. & L. J. McCormick, Chicago. Honorably mentioned—W. C. Vandercago. Honorably mentioned—W. C. Vander-cook, Illinois; Studebaker Bros., South Bend

THE Democrats carried Alabama by about 50,000 majority Moaday, but it is only eight years since the Republicans had the whole State Legislature and chose the Presidential Electors by 8,000 majority. The following table shows what wonderful changes have been made in certain counties of the State, on the vote for Congressmen, by Mr. Hangek's party since 1872.

These are specimen votes. The aggregate Re-publican vote on Congressmen fell of from 78,747 publican vote on Congressmen fell of from 78,74 in 1872 to 6,680 in 1878. In 1872 five of the eight Conto believe that the American people will tol-erate any exception in the case of Gen. Han-cock. The people will vote for Presidential Electors in their several States; the Electors gressmen were Republican; in 1878 the Republicans did not dare to run a candidate except in two districts, and these candidates were badly will vote for one or the other of the Presi-THE excavations at Olympia have been concluded for the present, and on the 24th of June the museum was scaled, to be left for the summer under a guard. The last cays of Prof. dential candidates; the Electoral vote will be counted and the result declared by Con-

figure of a youth reclining at a symposium ngure of a youn techning at a symposium of erred to the sixth century; the head of an wreather in Pentello marble; and the publist, in bronze, of an Olympian victor. It been assigned to about the year zer is said to be extremely realistic, to show the is said to be extremely realistic, to show of workmanship, and to lack beauty. The must have taken pleasure in reproduct thrice-victorious fighter, for such were awarded a portrait bust. The of the somewhat brutal head is one centimetres, or a slight fraction twelve inches. Prof. Treu, from whose report this information is taken, bestern report this information is taken, bestows are praise upon the treatment of the skin and of the hair and beard. The discovery of the H podameia head at last settles the arrangement of the eastern pediment. The head itself is badly damaged, but retains a smile, and the badly damaged, but retains a smile, and sin shows the marvelous manner in which the lathad been treated. The head was turned to left, and Treu is confident that the pediase was arranged as follows: Hippodameia, Pessageus, Oinomaos, Sterope; Oinomaos being a the side of the Kladeos, while Pelops is on the of the Alpheios. Zeus turns toward the right of the Alpheios. Zeus turns toward the right pelops, who faces Hippodameia, whom he is supposed to have wooed successfully. This grangement agrees also with the description of Pausanias.

THE foreign trade of the United Sta the fiscal year ending June 30, 188 American.

Domestic exports......\$824,106,790

Foreign reëxports...... 11,687,125 Total exports merchan-\$835,793,997 \$1,251,754,75 Imports foreign mer-667,885,565 2,001,22,3 Excess of American exports merchandise...\$
Excess of British imports of merchandise.
Net import of precious metals... \$ 640,570,78 Net export of precious Balance at credit of United States......\$ 92,016,968 . Balance at debit of Great Britain.....

tie seat ments be exports four-fol last year unusual figures san now eans for the farm increase who is the farm their su attend the farm their su attend the fore sist at the pahad bee Mass ovand the mother the first its lance who is and other its lance who is and other the first its lance who is and other lander of the work of the mixture being la control of the work of the mixture being la control of the work of the mixture being la control of the work of the mixture being la control of the work of the mixture being la control of the work of the mixture being la control of the work of the mixture being la control of the work of the mixture being la control of the work of the mixture being la control of the work of the mixture being la control of the work of the mixture being la control of the work of the mixture being la control of the work of the mixture being la control of the mixture be

THE Chinese every pe cealed w found, b in any t Chronich the two raids as Eastern

THE I ly offen Bartle F South Ascumbed sailed th and policenforce, by the L

SINCE Bolid Sou about Mi dition is limb; go the term health w quence i

THE S
rial to the
step up to
a valuati
ably not
Compani
Californi

GEN. I bayonet rotes ret sot a fit ret the coffee-po

rotes is,

THE Richmond State (straight Den THE Richmond State (straight Democratic organ) writes in this beautiful, but not hopeful way of the outlook in that State for Bourse way of the outlook in that State for

So, once more unto the breach:
And though we close it up with our dead, are often before, it, will be immortality to fall in a cause so noble.

It may be a forlorn hope, but it is not meadesperate than previous trials have been nor more dangerous, and who besitates on the imminent edge of battle to count the cost of victory or consider the dangers of the bold exterorise?

Only cowards tremble and turn pale in the presence of these perilous undertakings, the brave grow confident and rise equal to grandeur of the exploit, for the guerdon of immortality is the reward of their heroism, and the palin because they medial a they wear the paim because they mefited a There are at least three fingers to

BEFORE the campaign opened the following sentence could be found in almost any hubblean newspaper when referring to freing. "The mudsills and graybacks of the Emeral Isle are too lazy to work and still calling upon us for help." Now that the campaign is open sentences like this from The Chicago Tangua are copied by them: "The skies grow brigher for Ireland, and our unfortunate brethren as seeing their way clear of starvation." Dube seeing their way clear of starvati Herald (Dem.).

The Dubuque Herold directs attention by the very palpable falsehood to the fact that the American newspapers which have paid the attention to Irish news and shown the sympathy for the oppressed people of Irela are Republican in politics. The New York Tro une in the East and The Chicago Tribure the West have been the most enter collecting news of the distress in Ir the most industrious in advocating measures of reform for that people of any papers in the United States.

THE Filological Society of London he adopted the folloing as the basis of an impartial reform in speling: "1. The omisilent, etymological useles leters whene does not involve further disputed changes would apply to such reforms as dond for foren for foreign, rein for reign; but would the g in sign, becaus its substitute, sine sain, cannot yet be agreed on. 2 Res spelings when now fonetic, as feels to for ache. 3. Eliminate orthografic in and unfonetic spelings by extending principles alrealy in use, as or for or, are attractive. The details of the changes to be used in e spelings were then decided on, as ar for as, giv for give, clum for come, du for due, techt suitoked, tugd for tugged, -er for -re locate, suit driven for driven, promise for promise, forfa to drive for driven, promis for provi forfelt, hiht for height, o or e for jepardy, peple, etc.'

THE best tribute possible to the purity efficiency of the Republican party as a whole afforded by the fact that a steady investigate by Democratic Committees for the pasty years has falled to reveal anything to its credit.—Wellsburg (W. Va.) Herald.

This is a point-well put. Senator Davis. West Virginia, has spent nearly his whole of term in a vain effort to discover some discover in the Treasury. Clawar of Missault. ancy in the Treasury. Giover, of Miss himself so ridiculous by a similar inv himself so ridiculous by a similar investigation that his colleagues refused to give his report he scant courtesy of a printing. No defalcation of official delinquency of Republicans has been decovered anywhere by Democrats, though sixten investigating committees sat in the fractions of Congress after they got into power, and a number of Democrats were badly smirted by their discoveries. by their discoveries.

THE Burlington Hawkeye has re THE Burlington Hawkeye has rendered service to the people of Illinois, and especially to the voters of the Tenth Congressional Detrict, by directing attention to one Robert Helloway, who was recently nominated for Congress by the Democrats of that district. We print the article in another column. It sets forth that Mr. Holloway was a prominent member of the treasonable organization known variously as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," "Sons of Liberty," etc., and then proceeds to recount some erty." etc., and then proceeds to recount some of the infamous acts and purposes of that or ganization. The article will be found well work reading. The district is a close one. The first or the country of the countr publicans carried it by 756 majority in 1 less than 600 majority in 1878, but the 1 tion of Holloway ought to send the Rep majority up into the thousands.

with Gen. Garfield, and in General Orders 281, dated at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 10,

Brig.-Gen. J. A. Garfield has been by his fellow-citizens to represent them councils of the Nation. His thorot telligence, spotless integrity, business cand thorough acquaintance with the wathe army will render his services, if p more valuable to the country in Congrewith us. Reluctantly yielding to this contion, the General commanding relieves his thanks to Gen. Garfield for the invassistance he has rendered him by wise o and assistance he has rendered him by wise o and assiduous labors, as well as for his ary, good judgment, and efficiency in the of Chickamauga.

THE Wiesbaden (Germany) Chess Congress has resulted as follows: Herr Schwark, et Vienna, Herr English, of Vienna, and Mr. Blackburne, of London, each won 11 games, and dvised the three first prizes—viz.: £50, £23, and £10s—equally among themselves. Herr Schalipy of Berlin, won 10½ games, and obtained fourth prize; Mr. Mason, of New York, won games; Mr. Bird, of London, and Herr Winawri of Warsaw, each 9 games; Herr Minekwits, of Leipsic, 8; Herr Schalthander, of Breslau, and Herr Paulsen, of Blomberg, each 7½: Herr Venumers of Cologne, 6; Herr Fritz, of Giessen, 5½: Eschwide, of Dresden, ‡; and Dr. Schmid, of Dresden, and Dr. Knorre, of Berlin, each 2. THE Wiesbaden (Germany) Chess Co

JEFFERSON inaugurated himself is taking the oath of office. There is no other suguration in our system.—Hancock to December, 1876.

It was said that Sam Tilden self in the same way, and we have no of to Maj.-Gen. Hancock's taking the cath in his back kitchen if Gen. Garfield ta the same time on the steps of the Capito is something preliminary to the oath of this day, and that is a majority of the Evotes. Possibly Maj.-Gen. Hancock has ten this.

THE New Orleans Democrat takes a vensible view of the movement of grain Europe by the river route. It admits that bulk of the shipments must, for many rous least, be made by railroad or canal to the sail

TALKI
Bbel, the
State out
says: "'
is inexoustand the
and to the HANC that St. I and the i tinent. I than ever than ever A con lesires to brudent, a nice fi decides to nice giri-

THE c and 1870 crops fro numbers 1870 to 18 454,742 ba

THE Tucker's ins a New ins a New ins a New instance of man to the instance of man to the invest the investment in the investment

Miss D
be called
Mr. A.
for years
for years
'S. J.
stone Stat
uch arch
It is a I
ited wome
to at a sp
The Ro
scotland o
cotland o
cotlan

tic seaboard. But it thinks the foreign shipments by river must increase very rapidly. The exports of wheat from New Orleans this year are four-fold what they were for the same period of last year. Allowing for the difference due to the figures of a rapid and healthy increase. Wheat an now be taken from St. Louis to New Or-eans for seven and one-half cents a bushel, and he Democrat believes there will soon be a re-luction to five cents. It is right in saying that inction to five cents. It is right in saying that he farmers will look upon the improvement of the riyer route with great favor. As The TRIDUNE has already had occasion to say, any route that shall act as a check upon the railroads and teep up a healthy competition will receive and deserve the encouragement of Western farmers.

THE Emperor of Austria and his wife left The Emperor of Austria and his wife left their summer-home at Ischi, the other day, to strend the reception by the Viennese Tircurs of the foreign volunteers who visited Vienna to assist at the solemn blessing of a new flag, and to take part in a grand shooting competition which had been arranged in honor of the occasion. Mass over, the magnificent standard was blessed, and the Empress, who in her position Mass over, the magnificent standard was blessed, and the Empress, who in her position as god-moher was offered a beautiful ribbon, struck the first blow with a hammer to fix the flag to jis lance. She was succeeded by the Emperor, who is his turn was followed by the Archdukes at the distributions. and other dignitaries, according to rank.

THE gas-explosion in England was caused w the mixture of air with the gas in the main. by the mixture of air with the gas in the main. The of the workmen tested the pipe for leaks by applying a light to the joints. If the pipe had been filled only with gas no explosion would have followed. The escaping stream, if any had been found, would have ignited, as in an ordinary gas-burner, and that would have been the end of it. But a mixture of one part of gas with afteen parts of air is highly explosive. This mixture had taken place while the pipes were being laid in the London streets, and the result of the workman's experiments was an explosion of the most violent kind.

A ZURICH paper, the Neue Zurcher Zeitung, following letter from a Herr blishes the following

Irminger, in St. Gallen:

It will be of interest to many to hear that the leader of the Iamous party that stormed the lastile was a Swiss, a native of Zürich. Our family is in possession of a bis, valuable medal, cast at the time in honor of that event, and more especially in honor of the hero of it. It represents on the one side the storming of the walls, and on the other the half-figure of the victor, bearing the inscription, "Henri Irminger, bearing the capitaine, vainqueur de la Bas-

il in a

igation ist five its dis-

ii Dr.

The writer of the letter, says the Zürich paper, is the great grand-nephew of this Henri

THE police of San Francisco raided two Chinese theatres the other night, and exam every person in the crowded audiences for con-cealed weapons. A few knives and pistols were found, but not more than might have been taken in any theatre frequented by white men. The Chronicle says: "The paucity of armed men at the two theatres was noted by every one." The raids are to be repeated. They will seem to Eastern readers unnecessary and harsh.

THE Liberals of Great Britain were deep-THE Liberals of Great Britain were deeply offended at Gladstone for retaining Sir
Bartle Frere, Tory, as Governor-General of the
South African provinces. Gladstone has succumbed at last to the party pressure and remailed the Governor, whom it seems had views
and policies of his own which he determined to
enforce, that were at variance with those held
by the Liberal Ministry. by the Liberal Ministry.

SINCE the English letter was printed the Solid South party is more than ever solicitous about Mr. Hancock's health. They say his condition is superb; that he is sound in mind and limb; good for twenty years yet; sure to outlast the term of office, and so on. Mr. Hancock's health will not be a matter of so much consequence after the 2d of November.

THE Six Companies are invited by a memo rial to the California Board of Equalization to step up to the Captain's office and settle a tax on a valuation of \$22,200,000. The Board will probably not act upon the memorial, but the Six Companies need look for no favors from the fornia tax-gatherers.

GEN. HANCOCK's great discovery that the by one is not a fit instrument for collecting rotes reminds the public that the pocketbook is not a fit instrument for collecting votes, nor ret the cigar-box, or the whisky-jug, or the offer-pot, or any other domestic utensil. The rotes is, in fact, bewildering.

THE Boulder News has improved the oc-

If poor Tanner dies,
You'l. hear from the "wise"
They knew all the time that he would.
But if he survives,
They'll swear on their lives
They knew all the time he took food.

TALKING of the amazing Swayne-Garfield Ibel, the chief Democratic journal of New York State outside the metropolis, the Buffalo Courier, says: "The blunder of the editor of the World is inexcusable." The Courier doesn't understand the situation. The man did it on purpose; and to this hour he thinks he did a smart thing.

HANCOCK said in his letter to Sherman that St. Louis was the coldest place in winter and the hottest place in summer on the con-tinent. The letter has made St. Louis hotter than ever this summer, and will make it cooler than ever in November.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Sun desires to know who Portia is. "Would it be prudent," bleats this innocent lamb, "to name a nice little girl-baby after her?" Mr. Dana decides that the name is unexceptionable for a

Proof positive that Hancock intends to be a candidate in 1884 is the fact that Little Mc-Clellan has just been appointed Commander of the Hancock Legion, and is beginning to get

THE cotton crops of this country for 1878 and is were the largest ever raised. The ten crops from 1852 to 1861, raised by shave labor, numbered 34, 905,440 bales; the ten crops from 187 to 1870, raised by free labor, numbered 41,-

The patriot who tugged at Randolph Tucker's cont-tails and prevented him from tell-iar a New York audience "why it is we have a Sold South" should have a complimentary ad-

RECEUTS are wanted for the great Republicas Southern Army of Salvation; each enlisted man to be provided with a mail-shirt and a

Will the gentlemen who are so eager to brest their spare cash in wildcat mines please read the judgment of the Master of the Rolls

It is absurd to say Tilden had anything to be with Hancock's letter. There would have sen some first-class fraud-yelling in it if he

Ir Hancock absorbed any statesmanship from Rider in those two interviews, he did not allow any of it to slip into his letter.

"THE bayonet must not collect votes,"
sys Mr. Hancock; but the shotgun may scatter

PERSONALS.

Miss Dadu Fletcher is writing a novel to Mr. A. H. Stephens is in better health than

for years, which is not saying much. "& J. T."-Pennsylvania is called the Key-

mac State because the young ladies there have such arch ways. It is a noticeable fact that when young mar-

It is a noticeable fact that when young married women are out riding they always want to
you at a spanking gait.

The Royal journeys between England and
acottand cost Victoria about \$40,000 yearly. The
Queen travels in a special car, just like Mand S.
Early in September the widow of the
millionaire banker, J. B. Martin, of Milwaukee,
yill be married to F. G. Tibbets, one of the
leading bankers of Philadelphia. Mr. Tibbets is
never of age, and Mrs. Martin 68 years. Mrs.
Martin controls about \$2,000,000 worth of
propany in Milwaukee. On her husband's
death-bed he requested that she would marry

Mr. Tibbets, who was her first lover when the two were too poor to marry. Mr. Tibbets has remained a bachelor.

A Philadelphia man has, with some fore-sight, named his trotting horse Kismet. There is nothing so dead certain to break a man as a The late Greene Smith was a great ornithologist, but his fame seems to rest principally upon the fact that he once defeated Bogardus

Mr. Waterman, of Duluth, was so exaspe rated by a corn that he fired a bullet through it. The corn is gone, and Mr. Waterman is also absent, inflammation having set in. A turtle caught off Block Island weighs

900 pounds, and is on exhibition at Newport.— New York Post. The place where the inventor of this lie will be exhibited has not been an-The Pennsylvania heathen are in hard luck again. The Rev. Charles A. B. Wilson recently assumed charge of a colored Methodist church at Allegheny, but within a week was arrested for stealing a watch.

A man in Bellefontaine, O., thought that certain ailusions in a sermon by the Rev. A. H. Windsor were personal, and after the services he knocked the preacher down with a club. The club is mightier than the sword-in Bellefon

"Which," asks "Robin Adair," "is it. "Which," asks "Robin Adair," "is it, proper to say: 'I met she and her mother,' or 'I met her and her mother?" This is a very difficult question to answer. When we were young our scheme always was to have her give the old lady the silp somehow about two blocks before the appointed place was reached, so that we never met the mother, and it still looks as if that the moveled her the mother is for the still sould be the mother. that plan would be the most satisfactory.

The estate left by the late Bloomfield H. Moore, the Philadelphia paper manufacturer, is valued by the executors at \$5,527,163 of principal and \$204,331 of accumulated income. Mrs. Moore inherited the whole of this estate for the term of her natural life, subject to such divis-ion as she chooses to make between the three children, Ella, married to Count von Kosen, of Stockholm; Clarence Moore, now at Harvard; and Lillian Moore, the unmarried daughter. "Winifred" remarks poetically in the

She comes to me in dreams, No change is there; No gathering shade of gloom,

No hint of coming doom,
No hint of coming doom,
Is on her face so fair.
In dreams she comes to me,
Only in dreams.
We know her first rate, Winifred. She comes about 1:50 a. m., and is produced with the great est vividness by a piece of mince pie.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung has the following leader on bayonets and shotguns: "'It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence, or incompetency controls, the noblest constitutions and wisest laws are uscless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting votes for freemen. It is only by a full vote, free ballot, and full count, that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our Government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure fails. As the above does not appear in Garfield's, but in Hancock's letter of acceptance, the supposition is excluded that these utterances are to be construed as a condemnation of Denocratic election-outrages in the South. At all events, to Democratic shotguns, with which Democrats 'collect the votes of freemon,' no bayonets are affixed. These words have only reference to the bayonets of the regular army, and Hancock gives us plainly to understand that the Democratic party is opposed to all protection of the ballotbox by Federal bayonets. Not guns with bayonets affixed, but the shotguns and revolvers of the 'freemen' of the South must serve as 'instruments for the collection of votes.' The 'liberty' of the Democratis in the South to shoot away all the 'damned niggors' from the voting-places must be upbeld under all circumstances. If Hancock words do not mean this, then they are not intended to mean anything, because Hancock dare not say that Federal bayonets have ever been used for the purpose of preventing 'freemen' casting their votes. Hancock is too much of a gehtleman to utter such a shameless and disgusting falsehood. So far the Federal Government has only attempted to protect freemen and to enable them to cast their votes by guarding them against intimidation and bodily harm during their exercise of their rights as citizens at the polis. These attempts on the part of the Federal Government for the protection of a free ballot against the shotzuns, revolvers, ropes, bowie-knives, and tissue-paper ballots of Southern Democratic buildozers are the very things that Mr. Hancock condemns. He is determined that the Democratic of the South They sh of the people. When fraud, violence, or in competency controls, the noblest constitution corats of the South shall have unrestricted freedom in destroying the right to vote of the Republicans of the South. They shall drive the
negroes from the poils, stuff the ballot-boxes
with tissue-paper ballots, falsify election returns, and the Federal Government must not
interfere with them. In this manner only can the
people of the South (i. e., the Democratic party)
'rule in fact, which rule is to be guaranteed to
them by the election of Hancock. Take this
foundation away and the structure (i. e., the
Democratic party) fails. Without shotguns and
revolvers there is no Democratic party. The
'liberty' of the Democratic in the South, to do
with their negroes as they please, is the foundation and corner-stone of the party whose candidacy for the Presidency Mr. Hancock has accepted."

The Believille (Ill.) Zeitung has the following: ocrats of the South shall have unrestricted fre

The Belleville (Ill.) Zeitung has the following: "The reaction in favor of Gov. Cullom, which is of late very perceptible all over the State, has one good result, and that is, that many of his slanderers would gindly withdraw their infaone good result, and that is, that many of his slanderers would gindly withdraw their infamous slurs as 'res non edictae,'—provided they could. Whatever Depocrats of the bread-and-butter brigade have said is quite immaterial, but we remind our readers that no less a person than Gov. G. A. Koerner used the following expression on the evening of the Democratic ratification meeting: 'I am ashamed to combine the name of a Cullom in the same breath with that of a Lyman Trumbull.' We should bear in mind that Trumbull is nothing but an officeseeker of the commonest sort, who, true to his instinct as a political bummer, is always on the lookout for an office,—to-day from this, to-morrow from that, and the next day from the other party; a man who introduced the Reconstruction bill into the Senate of the United States, and who stands to-day on the same platform with Hancock,—who 'indorsed in his letter to Sanuel Glover the platform of the Democrats of 1868, in which they declared the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void. If we consider that this Trumbull was the leader of the salary-grabbers and that he is to-day in possession of the \$5,000 taken out of the Treasury of the Nation by the back-pay bill, then all of us miust admit that Gov. Koerner's expression relative to Cullom is, to say the least, a very wild one indeed."

O. Mundellus, the Texas correspondent of the Davenporter Demokrat, writes from Austin, Tex., to that paper as follows: "From official statistics and sources I learn that to-day there are at large in the State of Texas over 6,000 at large in the State of Texas over 6,000 criminals as fugitives from justice, who cannot be apprehended and tried, and that among these 6,000 criminals there are nearly 1,000 murderers. The total population of Texas is a million and two-thirds, and of these about 300,000 are grown-up men, and of this number 6,000 are criminals and fugitives from justice, who cannot be tried because of their absence. If we add to this the number of those awaiting trial under arrest and at home under bond, and those serving out sentence; and if we add, furthermore, to this all those who were guilty, but escaped the meshes of the law by fraud, bribery, and Texas juries, then we have for our State a fearful percentage of evil-doers and rascals, such as no other State in the Union can boast of. That Texas is regarded as a safe refuge for offenders by all thieves and murderers, we owe solely to our model Democratic Administration, which is itself always hunting for power and spoils, but cares very little for the welfare of the people. This is a proud record for our beautiful State."

little for the weifare of the people. This is a proud record for our beautiful State."

The Cincinnati Volksblate has the following:

"The hard-money plank in the Democratic platform—if the party considers it as binding—should have been of itself sufficient cause to induce the Democracy of Maine not to ratify any coalition with the Greenbackers of that State. But the contrary is the case. The fusion has not been abandoned, but even made stronger. The Democrats have made the greatest concessions to the Greenbackers. They have agreed to support the candidate for Governor of the Greenbackers and, furthermore, they have conceded a majority of the Presidential Electors to them also. And not a single protest has been heard from the Democratic ranks of the Union against this unholy alliance. The whole Democratic party indorses it. It supports with the greatest willingness the candidates of the Greenbackers, whose financial principles and doctrines stand in diametrical opposition to the platform enunciated by the Democrats at Cincinnati. And all this is done in an Eastern State where, as is well known, Democracy is sounder on the money question than in the Western States. What, then, must we expect of the Democrats of the Western States? Can we, under such circumstances, place even the least confidence in the financial planks

pay much attention to them after the election!
There will be an end to resumption of speciopayments, so persistently fought for by the Ropublican party, if the Democratic party should
be victorious in November."

Some German Democratic papers of the mud-throwing kind are at work now charging Mr. Gardeld—who always was a friend of the Gerthrowing kind are at work now charging Mr. Garfield—who always was a friend of the Germans, and who, as an American, speaks better German than those illiterate German ignoramuses—with being a Know-Nothing. This is even too much for the New York Staats-Zeitung, who writes about this disgusting attempt of its political contemporaries as follows: "A German Democratic paper has discovered that Garfield voted in 1872, as a member of the Lower House of Congress, against an amendment to the Federal Constitution which made foreign-born and naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. This action cannot be construed as a crime committed by Mr. Garfield, occurse the vote was taken on the adoption of a motion to suspend the rules for the passage of the amendment. This vote, therefore, cannot be regarded as affording a criterion of the likes or dislikes entertained by Mr. Garfield for the adopted citizens of the United States, and, if nothing else can be said against Garfield on this score, we have no just cause to designate him as a Know-Nothing." To this the Illinois Staats-Zeitung adds the following: "The above amendment to the Constitution of the United States was introduced by Mr. Morgan, and was at the time regarded by German Democratic the time regarded by German Democratic papers as a huge joke to inceulate German politicians with the Presidential fever. And now they want to manufacture a weapon against Garfield out of some ridiculous nonsense, which they themselves condemned at the time."

The New Jersey Freie-Zeitung has the following: "All National contracts and propositions in public life must be mutual. It is demanded of Republicans not to swing the 'bloody shirt.

ing: "All National contracts and propositions in public life must be mutual. It is demanded of Republicans not to swing the 'bloody shirt.' But if Democrats insist in waving the 'rag' continuously in the South, then this proposition or agreement becomes a very one-sided affair. There is, for instance, a paper published at Barnwell, in South Carolina, called the People. It gives vent to the following expectoration: 'The Democrats have political control of South Carolina, and they will maintain it at any price and peril with all possible means against all the attempts of local enemies and their Northern allies.' What does this declaration of war in the midst of peace mean? Who is preaching sectionalism and hatred, and who swings the 'bloody shirt'? But the Memphis (Tenn.) Atalanche goes the People one better, and says: 'White men who have the temerity to call themselves Republicans should promptly be denounced and branded as bitter and unrelenting enemies of the South. The name of every Southern man who intends to obtain an office by the aid of Republican yotes should be covered with shame and infamy. As for the negroes, let them vote as they please. We will attend to the counting. We have 1,000 men, good and true, whose noble belicts will be equal to those of 5,000 infamous Radicals!' Well, who laughs there? This is open and manly language! This synical advice to use fraud and to put down the negroes if they attempt to vote. Instead of bullets, the ballots; but only the tissue-ballots, in order to fix the returns according to necessity. When we consider that the Gazette, of Little Rock, Ark., demands the restoration by the Federal Government to the South of all the taxes paid by the South since the War, amounting to about sixty millions, and when we cast a glance at the columns of the Lee County (Va.) Sentinel, which contain, the returns according to necessity. When we consider that the Gazette, of Little Rock, Ark., demands the restoration by the Federal Government to the South of all the taxes paid by the Sout

LOCAL POLITICS.

SEVENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION. The Republican voters of the Seventh Senatorial District are requested to send delegates to the Republican Representative Convention to be holden at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill., on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1880, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate two Republican candidates to represent the Seventh District in the Illinois House of Representatives. The ratio of representation is one delegate for each 200 votes or fraction of 100 votes cast for President Hayes in 1876, allowing each town at least one delegate. Upon this basis Evanston will be entitled to send four delegates, Ciero two, Lake View two, Jefferson two, and every other town in the Seventh District one delegate each, making a total of thirty-four delegates. The primaries will be held on Saturday, Aug. 14, 1880, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock p. m., at the same places in each town and precinct where the primaries for the last County Convention were held, and by the same judges of election at each primary.

E. B. PAYNE, Chairman of the Seventh Senatorial Central Committee. A. D. 1880, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., to

Myer Bloom, Secretary. TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Hans Haerting, Chairman of the Young Democracy of Illinois, received a letter yesterday from a gentleman prominently con-nected with that organization, stating that the action of the recent Democratic Convention in the Tenth Congressional District in refusing to adopt the Cincinnati platform and promulgate another with a Greenback plank was repudiated by the Young Democracy of that district, who refused 40 support the action of the Convention, and stood by the Cincinnati platform.

WARD MEETINGS. At a meeting of the Young Democracy of the Twelfth Ward Monday evening resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the Democratic voters of the First Ward in electing "Mike" McDonald a precinct comnitteeman. "Mike" was denounced as notorious gambler and the representative of a disgraceful element in the city." This is very rough on McDonald, without whose active aid the Democracy has never been able to achieve much in this county.

A number of the young Republicans of the Third Ward met in Independence Hall. No. 180 Twenty-second street, last evening, and chose William Danke for Temporary President, and F. L. Brooks Temporary Secretary. The following were selected to suggest a plan of organization and permanent officers: Clarence Beebe, J. R. Custer, James Galloway. L. J. Jayne, and George Bass. The meeting then adjourned until the first Tuesday in September.

day in September.

The Young Men's Central Garfield and Arthur Club held their fifth meeting last evening at Club-room No. 4 Pacific Hotel, Mr. W. A. Phelps, of the Thirteenth Ward, presiding. Reports from the eighteen ward clubs in the city were read, showing that all were now duly organized and smoothly running, except the Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth, and numbered from 180 to 250 strong. Three patterns for uniforms were submitted and ordered examined by the Uniform Committee.

Desultory conversation and argument over constitutional rules was then in order, after a brief time of which the Club ad-

The Democratic Union Veteran Club held a meeting last evening in the Palmer House reading-room, President Lieb in the chair. The Secretary read a letter from Gen. McClellan, in which the General said that he was quite confident that New Jersey and New York would both go Democratic, and he thought Illinois would be a good State to make a fight in. A letter was also read from a member of the National organization of Hancock veterans in New York, stating that that organization was in working order, with McClellan as President. The Special Committee appointed at the last meeting to select officers reported as follows, and the report was adopted: President, Hermann Lieb; Vice-Presidents, M. R. M. Wallace, M. J. Dunne, J. H. B. Daly; Secretaries, J. W. Hawley, J. W. Ryan, R. C. Kinney, M. A. La Buy; Treasurer, Thomas Brenan. An Executive Committee was also appointed. Speeches were made Gen. Lieb and others, when the Club adjourned.

Speeches were made Gen. Lieb and others, when the Club adjourned.

The Chicago Democratic Club—composed almost exclusively of the "selects"—met last evening in the Palmer House club-room, Perry H. Smith, Jr., in the chair. The Executive Committee reported that Mr. Palmer had generously offered the Club the use of the room every Tuesday evening during the campaign free of rent, for which Mr. Palmer was returned a vote of thanks. Mr. Smith apologized for the absence of Judgre Fuller, who was expected to address the Club, by stading that the Judge was prevented from coming by reason of sickness in his family. Senator Barnum, at present stopping at the hotel, had been invited to speak, but the gentleman declined, on the ground of not being prepared, and having other business to transact. The Senator invited the members to call on him In his rooms after the meeting for the purpose of an introduction. On motion, a committee of three from each precinct, to be appointed by the Chair, was ordered to increase the roll of membership. As the Club numbers but about forty members, the Chairman thought he would have his hands full in finding over 300 names, but he said he would do his best. The following Committee on Campaign Literature was elected: Messrs, Shepard, Rogers, Fisher, Walker, and Palmer. Senator Barnum came into the room before adjournment, and was introduced to the Club by the President. The Senator simply bowed his acknowledgments at the applauses which greeted him, and walked out again. After a speech by Mr. Walker the Club adjourned.

POLITICAL

The Georgia Democratic State Convention to Meet To-Day.

Grave Fears for the Safety of the Party in the Event of Colquitt's Nomination.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth Illinois District Renominate Stevenson.

Further Scattering Returns from Monday's Election in Alabama.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 8.—The Democratic Convention of Georgia to nominate candidates for Governor and State officers meets here to-morrow. Most of the delegates have arrived, and caucusing is going on. Of the 350 delegates Colquitt, the present Governor, has a majority. There are several candidates, but there are only two others who have anything like a respectable exhibit of delegates. Principally because of the many serious charges that have been made against Colquitt during his present Administration, there is a very determined opposition to him. It is claimed that he can never get two-thirds of the delegates; hence some of his friends desired that the majority rule should be adopted, but they found that such a proceeding would beat Colquitt and break up the Democratic party in the State. They now propose to adopt the two-thirds rule with restrictions. After any given number of ballots the lowest name on each succeeding ballot shall be dropped, and when they come to the last two the one having a majority shall be the nominee. This, however, insures the nomination of Colquitt, because his delegates will stick to the last. It may be relied upon that in the event that Colquitt is nominated there will be an independent candidate put up against him, supported by the Republicans, and the organized Democratic party in Georgia will be disrupted. If the Republicans were organized and were to put out a good man he could very probably beat Colquitt. There never was perhaps such intense feeling against a man as there is against Colquitt for next Governor. friends desired that the majority rule should for next Governor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, Lincoln, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Thirteenth Congressional District Democratic Convention met in this city to-day and nominated the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, of Bloomington, present member; and the Greenback nom-ince, A. R. Carle, of De Witt County, was nominated for Member of the State Board of Equalization.

nominated for Member of the State Board of Equalization.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Republicans of this township opened the campaign at the Opera-House to-night with a very large and enthusiastic meeting. The house was packed. The Hon. Horace S. Clark, of Mattoon, addressed the meeting. He eloquently advocated the principles of the Republican party, and ventilated the hollowness of the patriotic pretensions of the Democratic party. The Tuscola Glee Club, one of the attractions of Republican meetings, sang several very good songs, containing many happy hits. The Republicans of Douglas County are united and determined to give an increased majority for the whole Republican ticket.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Fourteenth

Republican ticket.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Fourteenth District Democratic Congressional Convention met here to-day. It was permanently organized by the election of Albert C. Ficklin (of Coles) as President and E. A. Barringer (of Piatt) as Secretary.

The Convention did a vast deal of caucusing, but on the first ballot swallowed the Greenback nominee, James R. Scott, of this city. The question that interested the Bourbons was whether they could hold the Democratic voice without openly indorsing Scott. Gillham, Chairman of the State Committee, ex-Senator Malden Jones, of Douglas, Dr. Norris, of Vermillon, and others, maintained that the nomination of Scott would serve to drive the Republican Greenback vote away from Scott, but the hot-headed young Democrats swore they

of Scott would serve to drive the Republican Greenback vote away from Scott, but the hot-headed young Democrats swore they would have a candidate or not vote at all. So Scott had 32 to Voorhees, of Piatt, 4. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Freeport, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Republicans of Stephenson County assembled in convention to-day and selected delegates to attend the Congressional Convention on Thursday, which will be held in this city. The gentlemen selected were J. Weber Addams, A. V. Richards, Dr. F. A. Darling, A. F. Fall, Ralph Sabin, S. W. Tallman, James T. Taggart, William R. Areman, James Musser, Reuben Meyers, Charles Waite, and James I. Neff. The delegation was instructed for Hawk, the present member.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Hon. A. E. Stevenson of this city was to-day renominated for Congress at Lincoln by the Democratic Convention.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 3.—Reports from the leading voting places in the various parts of the State indicate a Demovarious parts of the State indicate a Demo-cratic majority of between 60,000 and 70,000 on the whole State ticket, and the Legis-lature is almost entirely Democratic. The Independent and Greenback vote was much lighter than anticipated.

MOBILE, Aug. 3.—Mobile County, unof-ficial, gives the Democratic State ticket 2,600 to 2,800 majority. It will take the official count to give more definit figures.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dissatch to The Chicaso Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 3.—The Republican County Convention met to-day and elected sixteen delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Adrian Aug. 10. Of the delegates elected eight are for J. Webster Childs, and the remaining eight are for the renomination of Congressman Willits, whose nomination now appears probable.

Detroit, Aug. 3.—The Evening News today publishes brief extracts from letters written by ex-Gov. Austin Blair, of Michigan, explaining his reason for joining the Republican party. He says in political life he acts from convictions; says he likes Garfield, and thinks he will do all in his power to elevate the tone of politics.

Congressman Omar D. Conger, of Michigan, went to Mentor, O., last evening to join Garfield, and the two go to New York, where the Republican National Committee will hold a session.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 3.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Eighth District of Michigan was held to-day and renominated Roswell G. Horr by acclamation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 3.—A special from Cadillac, this State, announces that the Hon. J. A. Hubbell was renominated in the Ninth Michigan District by the Republicans for member of Congress to-day on the fourth ballot. The nomination is equivalent to an election in that district, and he will surely be reelected to his fifth term. the delegates elected eight are for J. Web-

ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 3.—The Pulaski Democratic County Convention to-day nominated for Representatives in the State Legis lature Max Hull, B. D. Williams, W. C. Kenlature Max Hull, B. D. Williams, W. C. Kennelly, and M. J. McHenry; for County Judge, Felix G. Lusk; Sheriff, W. N. Slack; Circuit Clerk, Thomas W. Newton; County Clerk, W. N. Parish; Treasurer, Joe Griffith; Coroner, W. M. Woulford; Surveyor, Q. C. Martin; Assessor, B. Baldwin. Delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed to vote for Robert A. Howard for Representative from the Third District.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 3.—The munletpal election in this city to-day resulted in a Republican victory, Mayor W. H. Sise being elected for a third term by 97 majority and a plurality of 102. The Board of Aldermen and Common Council stands the same as last year,—six Republicans and three Democrats in the former, and twelve Republicans and six Democrats in the latter. The opposition candidate was Josiah H. Morrison, brotherin-law of Congressman Frank Jones.

INDIANA. Bouth Bend, Ind., Aug. 3.—The Hon. Daniel F. Baldwin, candidate for Attorney

MISSOURI. Sr. Louis, Aug. 3.—The Democrats of the Third District of this city, in convention this noon, renominated R. Graham Frost for Con-gress by acclamation.

SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 3.—Representative O'Connor has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second District.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CARLISLE, Pa., Aug. 3.—The Republican
Convention nominated for Congress Charles
J. Little, Professor of Dickinson College.

KENTUCKY. Louisville, Aug. 3.—Chief-Justice Pryor has been reëlected Judge of the Court of Ap-

LOCAL CRIME.

CHILD-BEATING. A few weeks ago the criminal columns of the daily papers were filled with cases of cruelty to children, and many were no doubt surprised to hear that such cruelties were practiced so near home. Though the offend-ers were harshly dealt with, there appears to be no change for the better. Yesterday William Lahey, a laboring man, living on Sedgwick street, in the North Division, was held by Justice Wallace in \$300 until to-day upon by Justice wanace in soo duality a charge of assaulting his daughter. O. L. Thoday Agent for the Humane Dudley, Agent for the Humane Society, was the prosecuting wit-ness. Lahey's daughter, a young woman of 18 years, is unable to earn her living by reason of sore eyes, from which she is at times blind. Last Sunday her father, while in a passion because of her helplesness to aid in supporting the family, brutally beat her and put her out of doors. She was kindly

and put her out of doors. She was kindly cared for by neighbors, and, as the prosecution aver, could not have withstood much longer the abuse to which she was subjected. Thomas, and Mary Craig, 53 and 50 years of age respectively, and living at No. 134 North Morgan street, were last night arrested upon complaint of their four daughters, aged 22, 18, 18, and 11 years. Officer Dudley, on behalf the young woman, will prosecute the case. The girls allege that the 13-year-old one has been most cruelly maitreated by their parents. They claim they went through the mill themselves, and that they narrowly escaped becoming prostitutes instead of virtuous working women. The eldest, who does not live at home, charges her mother with having wished her to lead such a life, so that she could earn money enough to support the family in style. The daughters are backed up in their charges of cruelty to the 13-year-old girl by some of the neighbors. Monday last, it is said, the girl was beaten in the most brutal manner, and was subjected to the most shameful indignities. She was found early yesterday morning in the wood-shed of a neighbor. Her clothing was very thin and poor, and owing to the treatment she had received she was suffering severely

shed of a neighbor. Her clothing was very thin and poor, and owing to the treatment she had received she was suffering severely from shock. The daughters are firmly united against their parents, and propose to prosecute them so far as they are able, and also to quit them forever.

A third case was that of Mrs. O'Day. She drinks violently, and when in this condition is very abusive toward her children, aged 4 and 1 years. It is asserted that she once grabbed the infant by the heels and rapped its head several times against the floor, in consequence of which it against the floor, in consequence of which it was ill for a long time. As she was always kind and provident enough for them when sober, she was sent to the House of Correction in default of a fine of \$100. The two children were sent to the Home of the Friend-

There was a saloon row at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the basement beer saloon at the corner of Archer avenue and Dearborn street, kept by William Lang. Adam Leitzmeier and Louis Spear were the contestants. The latter was struck on the neck by Leitzmeier, who used his fist only, and he was carried off the scene unconscious. Dr. Cooper, of No. 2895 Archer avenue, who attended him, considers his condition somewhat critical. Hemorrhage of the lungs and spasms have ensued in consequence of the blow.

ROBBERIES. The police have for weeks past been looking for an expert professional thief who gives his name as McAllister, and who boasts of being a nephew to Judge McAllister. fellow is reported to the police, and he suc-cessfully defies detection. Yesterday Mr. A. E. Chamberlain, of No. 850 West Madison street, reports having been robbed of from \$100 to \$150 cash. He is employed as a street-car conductor, and while at his work Monday night fell in with an acquaintance,—the thief McAllister. He claimed to be a farmer from Wheaton, Ill., and having no place to lodge Mr. Chamberlain asked him to stay with him. In the morning when he awoke the stranger was not to be found, nor was a calfskin pocketbook containing four \$20 bills and a roll of paper money. He describes the thief as follows: About 25 years of age, short in stature, heavy build, black mustache, short side-whiskers, dark hair neatly cut, dark complexion, and wore a dark suit of clothing, slouch hat, white shirt, and turndown collar. The fellow is, of course, an impostor, and a fraud of the worst type. E. Chamberlain, of No. 850 West Madison

of clothing, slouch hat, white shirt, and turndown collar. The fellow is, of course, an impostor, and a fraud of the worst type.

A saloon on West Twelfth street, near Halsted, kept by James Ryau, brother of the notorious "Cabbage" Ryan and John Ryan, the latter of whom was recently returned to the Kane County Jali by the police authorities, is giving the West Twelfth street police considerable trouble. An habitual frequenter of the place was Patrick McNally, a well-to-do contractor living at No. 40 Dussold street. He was there nearly all his time, and when the Ryans got into trouble for violation of statutes or ordinances Mr. McNally was always willing enough to come to the front on their behalf. Not long ago Jimmie "struck him for some dust,"—that is, wanted to borrow some money. McNally refused, saying he could not spare it, as he was erecting two buildings on Jefferson street. He next tried to get McNall. to consent to visit Geneva and go upon fits brother John's bond, but this he also refused, mainly because the police had several times warned him that he would regret the day he ever befriended the Ryans. Finally Jimmie wanted enough money to pay for a license, and wanted McNally to go upon his saloon bond. McNally might have been induced to this, had it not been that last Sunday night, or rather early Monday morning, as he was on his way home he was pounced upon by three highwaymen who knocked him down and robbed him of 5750 cash. He spent the evening as usual in Ryan's saloon, and shortly before 1 o'clock left by the front door. He noticed that Ryan let some three or four persons out at the back door at about the time he left. He is quite confident that these were the men with robbed him. Mr. McNally is a tall, powerful man, and would have been able to beat them off, were it not that one side is disabled by paralysis. They easily knocked him off he feet by a blow on the back of the head with some blunt instrument, and once down they choked him so that he could give no alarm. The money was in a leather po

THE JUSTICES.

Edgar J. Clark, of No. 423 West Jackson street, threw a teacup at his half-sister the other day, which slightly wounded the young woman. Coroner Mann obtained a warrant was the street but in taking him into woman. Coroner Mann obtained a warrant for Clark's arrest, but in taking him into custody a fight took place in which the Coroner lost some of his whiskers, besides being scratched somewhat. Clark was yesterday brought before Justice Scully for an assault on Coroner Mann, and also for assaulting his sister with a deadly weapon with lighent to inflict bodily injury, and held in \$300 to the Criminal Court.

Thomas Downey, the lessee of a saloon at No. 106 North Paulina street, was yesterday held to the 18th by Justice Walsh upon a charge of assaulting Veit Schraut and his wife Barbara, who rent the place from him, and whom he accuses of misappropriating and destroying portions of the fixtures. The proprietor of the premises is a Mr. Adlard. Downey struck Schraut over the head with a billiard cue, inflicting a severe scalp wound, and knocked his wife senseless by several

several blows on his right arm. He was badly maimed.

Gilbert Harris and Maggie Gubbins were yesterday brought before Justice Scally on a charge of adultery. It appears that Harris is a married man, and rented rooms at No. 911 Fulton street. It was alleged that he occupied these rooms with the woman Gubbins. It was stated by Mrs. Farnsworth, the owner of the house, that the pair had passed themselves off to her as man and wire, and she supposed they were married. The friends of Mrs. Harris, the wife of the man in question, were justly indignant over the stories, and detectives were set to watch him. The delectives were set to watch him. The detectives testified that they called at the house late at night, and that the woman Gubbins came to the door in her night clothes. There was but one bed in the rooms occupied by Harris and the woman, and Harris was lying in it. Justice Scully thought the evidence hardly sufficient to prove adultery under the statutes, and gave the prosecution an opportunity to take a non-suit, and they took it.

Justice Wallace: John Martin and John

a non-suit, and they took it.

Justice Wallace: John Martin and John Riley, robbing James Mewton of \$20 while he was asleep in the Lake Park, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Hugh Carroll, a janitor in the employ of Mrs. Luby, of No. 17 Harmon court, who, because his employer would not loan him some money, stole two carpets belonging to her and sold them in a pawnshop, \$600 to the 4th; William Campbell, larceny of a pony from the pony barns, which he sold for \$30, \$800 to the Criminal Court. Justice Waish: Mary Mellon and Martin Conners, larceny of clothing from L. J. Larmon, \$300 to the Criminal Court. Justice Ingersoll: Frank Lang, alias "Double-Breast," larceny of ten pair of pantaloons from Lena Harms, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Jacob and Edward Pokorney and Edward Flannery, larceny of a watch and chain from John Deagan, burglary of No. 174 West Taylor street, and burglary of a residence at the corner of Twelfth and Clinton streets, \$800 each to the Criminal Court.

ARRESTS. William Burke, said to be a young crook was yesterday run in by Sergt. Darrow. who was yesterday run in by Sergt. Darrow, who says that Burke has made a practice of sitting on a rail opposit the West Twelfth Street Station for the purpose of watching the habits and daily doings of the police. To tell the truth, it is thought Burke has been employed as a spy, and the police were anxious to find out by whom he was employed.

Officer Barry yesterday arrested a young man giving the name of Eddie Angree, whom he found endeavoring to dispose of a horse and buggy for \$75 to a liverykeeper near the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Union street. Eddie is about 20 years of age and claims to come from Onarga, Ill. The horse is a medium-sized bay, star on forehead, one hind foot white, and the buggy is a yachtbox, old and well-worn. The harness is a common breast collar one. It is supposed that the rig was stolen from some country town.

Officer George McHugh, of the West Twelfth Street Station, while attempting to quell a street row near the comer of Sholto and Polk streets early last evening, was set upon by several parties, by whom his clothing was badly torn and his person badly abused. He kept at them, however, and finally lodged at the station the following: John McCarthy, disorderly and resisting; James Enwright, refusing to assist a police officer; Edward Carey, disorderly, resisting and assaulting an officer. The latter prisoner said: "My name is Edward Carey, i wuz born in Tipperary, I kin walk ferninst O'Leary, but was pinched by Officer Leary." The stationkeeper took a memoranda of this inexcusable rhyme, and when the prisoner is arraigned to-day his offense is to be fully set forth.

SOLDIERS' REUNIONS.

The Veterans of Macoupin County, Illi-The Veterans of Macoupin County, Illi-nois, and Vicinity, Fought Their Battles Over Again Yesterday—An-other Gathering at Galesburg To-Day. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. BUNKER HILL, Ill., Aug. 3.—The annual reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Ma-coupin and adjoining counties was held

near this place to-day. The áttendance was very large. The crowd was estimated was very large. The crowd was estimated at 10,000. Delegations were present from all points of the county. The Hon. E. W. Hayes, of this city, delivered the address of welcome. The President of the Association, Judge L. Peebles, of Carlinville, responded on behalf of the veterans. The exercises of the day consisted in toasts, responses, etc. Judge Jesse Phillips, Hillsboro, delivthe day consisted in toasts, responses, etc. Judge Jesse Phillips, Hillsboro, delivered a stirring and patriotic address. Music was furnished by the Bunker Hill Glee-Club. The exercises of the first day will close by an open-air concert. The second day's exercises will consist of War recollections, and speeches will be delivered by ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, Gen. John I. Rinaker, and others. The reunion has proved the most successful ever held in this portion of the State. A serious accident occurred at the grounds where the reunion is being held. A man named William Gleason was accidentally shot in the head and hurt so that he cannot recover from his injuries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Galesburgo, Ill., Aug. 3.—The great soldiers' reunion will commence to-morrow, and the city is fairly alive with excitement. The streets are crowded with wagons and carriages of every description. The decorations are the most extensive ever witnessed in this city. In the morning 1,500 Rebels will copture the city and take possession of Camp Shields, and will hold the same until the great sham battle of Thursday. Col. Clark E. Carr will deliver the address of welcome. A train bearing a large quantity of firearms belonging to the Government has arrived, and everything seems highly favorable for the great gathering.

JOURNALISTIIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 3.—The Cairo Evening
Sun and Weekly Republican, newspapers of
this city, were purchased to day by the Joy
Bros., of Carmi, Ill., and the first issue of the
Sun under their management appeared this
afternoon. Both papers will be Republican
in politics.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, goneral debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine: it is a pieasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes flesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison and Fifth avenue.

The public will beware of a fraudu-lent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now be-ing forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

If the sufferers from premature bald-ness but knew it, the tonic qualities of quinine are a specific. In no shape can it be used more agreeably than in J. & E. Atkinson's Quinine Hair Lotion.

Leviathan Mining Company.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Gold Hill Mining District, Storey County, Nevade ERFERY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the Tait day of July, 180, an assessment (No. 11) of Fifteen (15) Cents per share was levided upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, No. 30 Pine-st., Room & San Francisco, California.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. READ THE NEW BOOK! "SOME FUNNY THINGS," y the Detroit Free Press Man, the Burlington Hawk-ye Man, and other funny men. Frice, 10 cents. For ele by newedcalers, or sent post-paid or cents for cice.

Publishers, 26 and 26 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED. GEN. JAS. A. GARFIELD By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNDY, Editor N. Y. Midl, is the only edition to which Gen. Gardiel has given personal strention or facts. Beautirily illustrated, printed, and bound. Full length steel portrait by Hall, from a picture taken expressly for this work. Active Agents Wanted. Liberal terms. Send II st once for complete out?i. A. S. Balbins & CO. Ill and III William-st., New York.

HAVILS HELDE WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE Madison and Peoria-sts.

SHETLAND SHAWLS!

The Greatest Bargains Ever Known.

150 Fine Shetland Shawls. in all colors, at 75c; former price, \$1.50.

100 Knit Shetland Shawls, in all colors, at \$1.00, usual price, \$2.00.

300 Shetland Shawls, extra fine, \$1.50 and \$1.75: half price.

200 French Hand-Knit Zephyr Shawls, in White. and Red and White, at \$2.00 each; these Shawls were sold for \$5.00 each.

ALSO A VERY LARGE LINE OF

Summer Shawls At less than Half Price.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

UNFERMENTED MALT BITTERS

MALT AND HOPS

neficent purpose, MALT BITTERS are superior to all other forms of malt and medicine. They are rich in bone and fat-producing materials. They vitalize with new life the process of digestion. They dissolve and assimilate every article of food, thereby enriching and strengthening the blood. They feed the brain as well as the blood, banishing nervousness, melancholy, and aleeplessness. For every form of Debility of both mind and body of the aged, MALT BITTERS are the purcet and safest Restorative in medicine. MALT BITTERS are prepared without fermentation from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and are free from the objections urged against malt figuors.

Against malt liquors.
Ask for Malt BITTERS, prepared by the Malt BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the Trade Mark Labri, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines as seen in cut.
MALT BITTERS are for sale by all Druggists. FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Natural Fruit Flavors.

Dr. Price's

ECA

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, seids, or artificial Escences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, cream, &c., ever made.

Hanufactured by

STEELE & PRICE,



August 16.



TICKETS, SI.

INDIGO BLUR.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Outside Decorations of the Three City Asylums.

LAKE

RANDOLPH

WASHINGTO

MADISON

STREET

STREET

Grand Ornamentation of Apollo, St Bernard, and Chicago.

The Encampment Building on the Lake-Front Park.

mal Subscriptions-Private Decorations-The Exposition Building.

THE TRIBUNE gives this morning a description of the decorations of the different meeting-places of the Knights, or rather of the fronts of the buildings, since, with one exception noted below, there will be nothing added to the interiors, as they are already very ornate, the Asylums having recently been put in order in anticipation of the Con-

The Asylum of Apollo, No. 1, is in the American Express Building on Monroe street, between Dearborn and State, and that corporation will decorate a portion of the front on their own account, but in keeping with the embellishment to be done by the Com-mandery, which will be confined to the west entrance,—the one leading to the Asylum. This doorway covers a space sixteen feet wide. Across the lintel will be the motto of -" Pro Deo, Homine et Fraternitate' in letters of white on a red background edged with black and white garlands. At either end of the inscription will be handsome shields in oil, bearing the coat-of-arms of the Commandery; these shields to be surmounted Commandery; these shields to be surmounted by banks of beauseants. Over the centre will be a golden lyre, four and a half feet high, with a ribbon pendant from the horns bearing the word." Apollo," and, at the base of the lyre, the figure "1." This lyre will be connected with the shields by gracefully festooned beauseants, and garlands will be intertwined at appropriate points. In the centre of the front of the building will be an immense "chi rho," twelve feet high, in black, white, and red. Festoons will run from this to the main balconies at either end, on the faces of which will be Maltese crosses, eight feet square, in red and black. Festoons will stream from these down to the main doorway and the windows on the east side of the building, these openings to be decorated to correspond with the west entrance. Beauseants, flags, and garlands will complete the adornment. From the flagstaff an immense beauseant will flutter in the breeze, if there is one.

The Asylum of this Commandery is on Kinzie street, near Clark, directly in the rear of McCormick's Hall. The entrance will be accentuated by forming a pediment of pleated red cloth, upon which will be worked, in the centre, the coat-of-arms of the Commandery, encircled in a wreath of garlands. Under it, on a ribbon, will be the motto of St. Bernard, "Pro Deo et Jure," looped up at the ends by Maltese crosses in black and white. At the angles of the pediment will be the figures 25, enwreathed, denoting the number of the Commandery. At the apex will be an emblematic device surrounded by a bank of beauseants draped. From the angles garlands will drop on either end, apex will be an embematic device structured by a bank of beauseants draped. From the angles garlands will drop on either end, and be caught up by festoons to the base of the pediment. In the open spaces thus formed will be suspended the emblematic device of Solomon's seal,—two interlaced triangles. Surmounting the whole will be the words "St. Bernard" in letters of black garlands. The windows of the rooms on the third floor, which is occupied by St. Bernard, will be united by festoons both from the sills and lintels. In the piers between the windows will be placed Maltese crosses, three feet square, of white edged with black and red edged with black. In the centre of each window will be hung wreaths of garlands, from which banks of flags will wave. Along the line of the cornice Templar flags will be liberally distributed, and from the centre a long beauseant will fly from the staff, at the base of which will be a bank of beauseants.

ST. BERNARD.

CHICAGO.

The Asylum of Chicago Commandery is on the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets. The doorway is of stone, having a circular window in the head. In this window will window in the head. In this window will be placed, within a wreath, the coat-of-arms of the Commandery, and under it a ribbon with the inscription "Pro Aris et Focis," its motto. Crowning the upper cornice of the doorway, it being semi-circular, will be arranged garlands ending in the monogram ("C") of the Commandery. Over the centre, as a keystone, and over the others, will be banks of beauseants. Above the doorway proper other garlands will, follow the line of the stone-work with rosets bearing the figures "19," the number of Chicago. Over these rosets will be banks of beauseants. From the crown of this garlandedwork festoons will hang, with pendant Maltese crosses. Over the whole will be "Chicago" in black letters edged with white. The upper part of the building will be decorated like that of St. Bernard.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

The structure to be used by the Grand Encampment, as has previously been stated in The Tribune, is located in the Lake Park, on a line with Van Buren street. The shell is about finished, and one can now see its character. In shape it is cruciform. The length of the nave is 102 feet, of the transepts sixty feet; both being thirty-five feet wide. It is thirty-four feet from the ground to the peak of the roof, which is cunelinear. At the intersection of the nave and transept is a square dome, which rises in the air twenty-four feet, and is surmounted by a Passion cross. Along the ridge, at all the angles, and over all the trusses, are to be placed evergreens, while at the bases will be planted evergreens fourteen feet high. The windows will also be strongly marked by garlands of evergreens and surmounted with banks of beauseants. The roof will be festooned as far as practicable with garlands of evergreens. Over the main entrance, which faces Michigan avenue, encircled by a wreath of evergreens, will be a "chi rho," eight feet high, in black and white. Immediately over the doorway will be the motto, "Rex Regium et Dominus Dominorum." in black letters on a white ground, edged with garlands of red. In the angle on one side will be hung with rich banners, bearing the coats-of-arms of the various State Commanderies. Above the rostrum will be the banner of the Grand Beauseant, and the banner of the Pascal Lamb,—the three most angust emblems of the Order. The trusses of the roof will be decorated with appropriate colors, and from them will be suspended festoons carrying Maitese crosses in black, white, and rod. The walls will also be festooned with garlands and the intervening spaces adorned with Templar emblems.

Street Decorations. THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

A large number of firms whose stores are on the line of march have made arrangements to decorate their buildings, and the more prominent merchants will vie with one another in elaborateness and beauty: but the Triennial Committee request people generally in the business section and on Michigan and Wabash avenues to recognize the presence of the Sir Knights, so that the private street decorations will be in keeping with the splendid entertainment proposed for them. Wherever the Conclave has been held the citizens decorated their houses and stores, and if in Chicago this is made the feature the twenty-first will be in every respect the grandest in the history of Templarism.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Appended is another list of subscriptions. Many have paid in amounts varying from \$25 to \$100 whose names could not be ascertained—these being all get-table yesterday, only one book being returned temporarily to the Triennial Committee:

Triennial Committee:	
Armour & Co \$250	Carson, Pirie, Scott &
Chas. Gossage & Co 300	Co sim
O. B. Keith & Co 100	Mandel Bros. 50 McAuley, Dyke & Co 50
Bonnell 100	C. H. Fargo & Co 50
H. H. Shufeldt & Co W	Ciement, Bane & Co 50
Chicago Carpet Co 50	Greensfelder, R. & Co. 100
Brown & Prior 50	Edward Ely & Co 25
	Meyer, Strauss & Co 100 Vienna Hakery
E. H. Sargeant 25	. P. Farnum 25
ieo. IL Holmes & Co 25	H. P. Ives & Co 25
Spel, Cook & Seixas 25	utler & Crossette E
F. Foster Son & Co 40	Vogler & Geudtner 35
	I. W. Griswold & Co 25 R. Abbey & Co 25
Itkins & Brooks 25	tisser & Reitz
lamberser Bros 25	A. L. Singer & Co 20
howar & Co	Wolf Bros. & Co 20
boyer & Co 25	

MONBOE & ADAMO STREET JACKSON STREET VAN BUREN STREET 3 STREET CONGRESS HARRISON ST HUBBARD CT East of State St., or on State St., turn to left or East. 7 3.4 A TOWN PECK CT HARMON CT. LINE OF MARCH CONCLAVE K.T. TWELFTH-ST. CHICAGO. 187 THIRTEENTH ST. FOURTEENTH ST. SIXTEENTH ST. N EIGHTEENTH ST. TWENTIETH ST. TWENTY-FIRST ST

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

TWENTY-SECOND Ram McMatty & Co., Barto Combo The cotted line indicates the formation of the procession; the continuous one is the line of march, and the stars show the route the Grand Master will take to reach the review arch.

Leiter; the firm's subscription will be forth-coming when Mr. Field returns to the city. CAN THEY BE GOT IN?

CAN THEY BR GOT IN?

Some people don't believe that 75,000 can be gotten into the Exposition Building without pucking them with a battering-ram. The Financial Committee, however, do not agree with them, and Eminent Commander Gassette is prepared to demonstrate that it can be done. There were 25,000 in the north end," said he, "when the Communists held their meeting. With all the machinery and booths up there have been 45,000 people in the building at one time. If the booths and machinery were taken out (they occupy fully half the space on the floor), it follows as a logical sequence that 90,000 people can get in. But we can't remove the booths entirely, so the permanent ones have been packed together north of the elevator, all the platforms under the arches have been torn down, and we estimate that 65,000 people will be able to dance, walk, or sit down." Allowing twelve feet square for a quadrille set, it is said that 2,552 sets of eight each, or 20,416 people, can dance at one time. Double the number can waltz, according to Johnny Hand. The remainder of the 75,000 can look on from the galleries or the sides. There are to be thirty callers,—men skilled in music, who will have in their hands the bars in the quadrilles and lancers, each figure having four, eight, or sixteen, and, watching these, he can tell when to look toward the leader of the orchestra for the signal to shout "swing partners," "ladies' chain," etc. The program embraces only dances familiar to everybody, in order that hopeless confusion may be obviated.

THE ABCHES.

THE ARCHES.

The work on the framework of the arches to be constructed on Wabash avenue is being pushed. All the material is in position at the corners of Adams, Van Buren, Harrison, and Congress streets, and nearly so at the corner of Hubbard court, while the gas-pipe is awaiting the workmen at some of the other points. The decorators will commence operations Wednesday of next week: three or four days only being required with the force to be engaged, and by deferring the work until then there is less likelihood of damage from rain, as the paper garlands, shields, etc., will not be tarnished by an ordinary quantity of water. THE ARCHES.

The individuals engaged by ex-Aid. Stauber to work up a show of indignation over McGrath's occupying the seat he has been holding in the Council exhibited at Foltz's Hall last evening to quite a large house. The old program was faithfully carried out, the meeting being called to order by Peter Petersen, and the young man Williams being ont in the chair just as hed by Peter Petersen, and the young man Williams being put in the chair, just as had been done in ilke exhibitions on the West Side. Following this the actors came forward and went through their lines, the Chairman read a series of indignation resolutions attacking the "capitalistic press" and Ald. McGrath. and last, but not least, a and Ald. McGrath, and last, but not least, a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the moving caravab. The speeches were the old ones over again by Prendergast, Meier, Grottkan, and Parsons; the resolutions were a little more temperate than they had been at the other gatherings; and the collection was small. The only unusual occurrence worthy of note was the foreible ejection of an old gentleman from the room.

who was knocked down and quite roughly handled, his offense being the interruption of Ald. Meier while speaking.

CANADA.

About to Emigrate to Colorado—Im-mense Railroad Traffic—Commercial Travelers—The Lumber Trade—A ewspaperial Athlete-Mining in Nova

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna MONTREAL, July 3.-Two hundred farmers in the Counties of Beauce and Dorchester, in this Province, are about to emigrate to Colorado. The National policy has made Canada such a dear country to live in that they cannot remain in it.

The traffic on the railways throughout the Dominion, and especially on those centering here, is enormous at present. All the rollingstock of the Grand Trunk & Quebec and the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental lines is found entirely inadequate to meet the pres-sure. In addition to the regular trains, the special excursion traffic exceeds all former dimensions: Four large excursion trains left the Grand Trunk depot to-day, and eight car-loads of emigrants left for Manitoba

left the Grand Trunk depot to-day, and eight car-loads of emigrants left for Manitoba direct.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—The Commercial Travelers' Association of the Dominion is testing the constitutionality of the right of Municipal Councils to put a tax upon commercial travelers doing business within their gates, and has a case now pending the action of the Supreme Court, in which Frederickton, N. B., is the town complained of.

Two hundred farmers of the Counties of Dorchester and Beauce, Province of Quebec, are about to leave for Colorado.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—Officials estimate the exportation of square timber from the Ottawa Valley this season to amount to 3,000,000 cubic feet, whereas the ayerage annual output a few years ago from this district alone was 15,000,000 cubic feet of square timber. A lumberman states that the increased price given for square timber this season over last is from eight to ten cents per cublic foot, and upon sawn lumber from two to four cents per 1,000 feet. The increase in price he attributes principally to the fact that lumbermen generally here, by voluntary and sometimes involuntary action, such as business difficulties, have reduced the volume of their operations during the past two years, and so materially decreased the supply.

Through the representations of Western oil-men, therequired specific gravity of petroleum has been made the same as last year, or 8.07, instead of 8.02 as of late.

Arrangements have finally been made by the Montreal Telegraph Company to transfer its telephone business to the Canada Telephone Company, at a very large figure.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Toronyo, Aug. 3.—The other night, a well-known newspaper-man, whose muscularity is undeniable, dropped into the Montreal House, where a number of athletes were discussing a wrestling match. During the proceedings a dispute arose, in which the newspaper-man became involved. Frank Smith, the athletic fireman, challeng

Park. Turnbull Smith, the famous Scottish wrestler, was appointed referee. The editor threw the professional wrestler over his head at the first throw. The second round lasted about ten minutes, and again the editor downed his opponent. A lot of money changed hands on the contest, and the newspaper-men of the city are very proud of their paper-men of the city are very proud of the champion.

paper-men of the city are very proud of their champion.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord is in town.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, Aug. 3.—It is reported that an English company is about purchasing the coal-mines at Spring Hill, together with the Parisboro Railway. The sum mentioned is \$2,000,000.

Some excellent specimens of gold-bearing quartz have been found on the property of Dr. Jennings, on the Quimpool road, in the vicinity of this city. A license of search has been taken out, and men are now at work prospecting. Two different parties in Yarmouth have obtained power to prospect for gold, and are now at work. Silver-ore has been found on Sugar Loaf Mountain, Cumberland County, which proves to be rich. A mine will be opened shortly.

TEETH-EXTRACTORS.

Meeting of the American Dental Asso-ciation in Boston-Frauds Exposed. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Boston, Aug. 3.—The American Dental

Association opened a four days' session to-day, with an attendance of ninety-nine men from all parts of the country. The business is to be interspersed with excursions tendered by the city and individuals, so that a very pleasant time is anticipated. A few consti-tutional amendments of minor importance totional amendments of minor importance were adopted this forenoon, and a long discussion took place on the readmission of Dr. Birge, of San Francisco, on payment of back dues. It was finally voted to accept him as a member through the regular channel, and this evening members voted to expunge all mention of the case from the records "for the credit of the Association." They also voted not to unite the Association with the American Dental Society. Sec. 6 was the only one to report to-night, and this was on anesthetics, and in this connection Dr. Brackett exposed several new inventions, for the use of which heavy licenses were required. One of them was naboli, which is put up in four bottles, the first containing petroleum oil with a little tannic acid; the second is like the first, only with a little more acid; the third glycerine perfumed with tannic in still greater proportions; the fourth wood naphtha.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

PITTSBURO, Pa., Aug. 3.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States assembled in convention at the Lyceum this morning, over 200 delegates being present. President Jarrett delivered an address of welcome and appointed a Committee on Credentials, after which the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock. The Convention will last about one week.

The afternoon session was mainly devoted to the reading of reports of officers and to the appointment of Committees on Constitution and By-Laws, Resolutions, Officers, etc. The officers' report showed the Association to be in a flourishing condition.

The Committee on Credentials reported 200 IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

delegates present, representing Pennsylva-nia, New Jersey, Tennessee, Maryland, Vir-rinia, Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, West Vir-rinia, New York, Rhode Island, Nebraska,

The report was adopted and no other busi-ess of importance transacted. The Convenness of importance transacted. The Convention adjourned at 5 o'clock, and, headed by the Great Western Band, marched in a body to the Sligo Iron Works.

The evening was spent in committee work, and to-morrow the Convention will get down to business.

THE RAILROADS.

SWINDLING THEIR EMPLOYES. It is reported that much indignation is felt at Urbana and along the entire line of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad over the course taken by the managers of the road and the courts relative to the large amounts due the employés. In December, 1874, the Company had not had a regular pay-day for eight months, and were owing employes about \$300,000 for labor. The State Courts then appointed a Receiver, ostensi-bly to pay off among other debts those for Courts then appointed a Receiver, ostensibly to pay off among other debts those for labor. The case was finally removed to Judge Drummond's court, who ordered a payment of 10 per cent. After this the Judge granted an injunction forbidding further payments. In 1877 a decree of sale was made, and these claimants were required to personally file an affidavit of their claims. Large numbers of men lost their rights under this order, as they never heard of it. The road was sold in April, 1879, subject to these claims. No payments were made, and in last May an order was made referring the matter to the Master in Chancery at Indianapolis to take evidence as to the betterments put on the road. Since that time the Master has given seven days to the taking of testimony. On the 14th of July he adjourned until Oct. 14. Meanwhile many of those men who depended upon these earnings have lost their homes for want of them. Now the bondholders are offering 25 per cent without interest for these claims, thinking that after worrying the men six years they will take anything they can get.

The case is one peculiarly aggravating, and the record is unworthy a great corporation. The owners of the property are bragging about their big earnings, and yet these people are kept out of their just dues. The claim that the present owners of the road have nothing to do with the old concern is all bosh, for the road was bid in by the old bondholders, and the same men who owned the property at the time the debts were contracted own it now, and because they changed the name of the road from Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western is no reason why they should not now be compelled to paywhat is due to their poor employes.

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL. The Boston Transcript has the following regarding the new line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad from El Paso, Tex., to the City of Mexico:

peka & Santa Fé Railroad from El Paso, Tex., to the City of Mexico:

The work on the Mexican Central is going rapidly forward. The latest advices from Mexico report that 1,300 men are at work upon the grading. Track-laying will begin in a few days. The roadbed is ready for the rails for a distance of sixteen kilometres and a quantity of rails are upon the ground. A steamer was to sail from Newport England, with a cargo of 1,100 tons of steel rails, and will be due in Vera Cruz about Aug. 10. The Company has purchased a large area of land adjoining the grounds of the Vera Cruz Railway for its freight and passenger stations in the City of Mexico.

The charter extends to Leon, a distance of 22 miles, but the Company has petitioned for a valuable extension under a general law giving authority to the President, which is nearly identical with the provisions of the Central's charter. Several individuals claiming to represent companies which are to be formed have also petitioned for grants under the same general law. They are naturally very jealous of the secure position of the Mexican Central Company in its present grant, and of the assurance which the influence of its solid character and proved capacity give of its success in obtaining the extension desired.

and proved capacity give of its success in ob-

ance which the influence of its solid character and proved capacity give of its success in obtaining the extension desired.

The Guanajuato Railroad and the charter given to the State of Guanajuato, covering the way 100 miles in length from Celaya, through the large cities of Salamanca, Irapuato, Siloa, and Leon, the latter a city of 160,000 inhabitants, have been purchased by the Central Company with the consent of the President and the State of Guanajuato. Full possession has been given, and the Company is now operating the constructed part of the road; thirty-seven and a haif miles in length. This gives the Central Company a great advantage over all its rivals, since the general law under which the Sullivan, Palmer, and other combinations are trying to obtain grants for parallel lines prohibits the President from prejudicing "the rights acquired by the States, in virtue of former concessions" (as may be seen by Art. 8 of decree of June 1). The grant to Leon gives the Central Company a subshly of \$15,300 per mile, and under the laws of Mcxico this prevents any rival company from obtaining any subsidy for at least \$22 miles northerly from the Capital. The Mogican Central Company is putting its money lifto materials and work on its authorized line. It is assured of its position. Its interests with the Government are ably represented by Schustian Cornacho, the principal Government Director of the Mint in Mexico, and Ramon G. Guzinan, one of the leading bankers of Mexico, and the controlling owner of all the horse-railways in the Federal distract.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. S.—Owing to the great

reight blockade on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway between Decatur and Danville and further east, the Company, in order to open the way for east-bound cars, has been compelled to make up trains in the yard at this point on the road, and send them through this point on the road, and send them through to Lafayette, Ind., without change. By this arrangement the Company will in a few days be enabled to clear the way. What the Wabash wants most on the main line of the road is a double track, and until this is laid there is certain to be a blockade every spring and fall. Anticipating an increase of business after the Chicago Division is opened, the Wabash has purchased for \$3,000 a large tract of land east of the city, which will be used as a yard where trains will be made up.

THE SOUTHERN WAR. NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.-Following up th cut in passenger fares, the Louisville & Nash-ville Railroad Company announce that their agents are to quote freight-rates to all points on application. Nobody knows how far the cut in freight-rates will be made, but the con-test between the Louisville & Nashville and Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad Companies is a stubborn one.

NEW RAILROAD. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.-Canada and Northern New York are to have a new railway connection. The road is to run from Montreal, con-necting at Potsdam Junction, N. Y., with the Rome & Ogdensburg Railroad. The charter is Canadian, and the work will begin at once.

ITEMS. The remains of Maj. Simpson, General Manager of the Vandalia Line, who died at St. Louis Monday morning, will be taken to Michigan City, where they will be interred this afternoon. A number of railroad men from this city will leave for Michigan City this morning to attend the funeral.

from this city will leave for Michigan City this morning to attend the funeral.

As claimed by The Tribune a few days ago, the announcement of the cessation of hostilities between the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans and Louisville & Nashville Railroads was premature, and the fight is still going on with unabating vigor. The latest rates reported by the Louisville & Nashville are as follows: From New Orleans to Chicago, St. to Memphis, \$2: to St. Louis, \$3. The Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, it is understood, has given orders to meet those rates and go it one better. If this sort of thing is kept up much longer people will have a chance to ride free on those lines, and get free meals and chromos besides.

A Quincy correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat gives the outlines of a new railroad line to be built by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific eastward from that city, the work on which is to be commenced about next September. The line is meross the Wabash in the neighborhood of Mt. Sterling, running on to Beardstown, thence to a point on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, somewhere about Chandlerville, giving the Wabash a short line and easy grades to Chicago. At the same time the Wabash folks are to commence work on the western extension of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific, now constructed to Milan, Mo., with the intention of making an air line from the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville at Chandlerville to Fort Kearney, Neb.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company owned a piece of railway track in

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company owned a piece of railway track in the Raccoon Valley, Parker County, Indiana, which had been placed there by the old Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company several years ago. The piece of track in question was one and three quarter miles in length, was isolated from the main

line some sixteen miles, and of course was no use to any one. A few days ago President Huidekoper ordered that the rails—which are worth from \$6,000 to \$7,000—be taken up and relaid in side-tracks at designated places along the line of his road. Now that the order has been executed, some parties living on the line of that abandoned strip of road come forward and claim damages at the modest figure of \$50,000.

the modest figure of \$50,000.

The several engineer corps engaged in making the surveys for the Richmond & Southwestern Railroad in Kentucky and Virginia have made their reports. The engineer in charge of the first division from Gloneester Point, York River, to the csossing of the James River at Richmond, has completed the work on the seventy miles of his division, and will return to Washington with the notes of his survey to prepare profile and estimate cost of construction. B. M. Jones, in charge of the second division from Richmond to Lynchburg, Va., is making several prospective lines near Lynchburg and the entrance in the mountain districts. The engineer in charge of the third division from New River, Va., to Hazard, Ky., has several barometer parties in the mountains, and is making rapid progress in the Blue Ridge region. The engineer in charge of the Eastern Kentucky division from Hazard to Mount Sterling has run a line near the Three Forks district of the Kentucky River, and proposes to tap the Red River Furnace property, one of the largest and most valuable plants in the West. The Kentucky portion of the route is expected to pay as it is built, on account of the demand for timber and coal in Central Kentucky and at the Ohio River. The Richmond & Southwestern Company hope to complete the preliminary report, on the best route and the cost of construction before October.

STILL ALIVE.

Tanner, the New York Faster, in an Improved Condition-Confident He Can Hold Out Till Saturday-A Case from Michigan That Beats Tanner.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Dr. Tanner, the faster, has rallied considerably yesterday and today, and to-night he appears livelier and easier than he had for several days previous to that time. He finishes this self-imposed fast at noon on Saturday, and the indications now are that he will live to that time, if he meets with no other difficulty than going without food. His powers of endurance amaze and puzzle all who see him. He was weighed to-day, and balanced the scales at 125¼ pounds. His pulse is nominal, and his temperature unchanged. He talks rationally, and walked about the hall where he is domiciled, but did not go out. He will ride no more until he has completed his fast. He still sleeps a large portion of the time. Every mail brings him

completed his fast. He still sleeps a large portion of the time. Every mail brings him a large number of letters, and erowds of visitors throng the hall during the day. His resolution and confidence are unshaken, and he laughs at those who doubt his ability to live to the end. He is somewhat irritable, and swears roundly at his attendants now and then.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Aug. 3.—Dr. Tanner has experienced no nausea since midnight, and his stomach altogether is in an improved condition. His features are still pinched and drawn, and his eyes look heetic. His temper is irritable, and the crowd of spectators annoy him. The usual drive failed to benefit him, and he says he will give up going out until the end of the fast. During this morning he drank at intervals less than a half pint of Croton and mineral water. He is now in the thirty-seventh day.

Social Dispatch to The Caucago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 3.—A well authenticated case of fasting in this city places Tanner's feat in the background, even if he lives out his forty days. Mrs. Esther Hatch, mother of H. H. Hatch, Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, for forty-two days before her death did not taste a morsel of food or drink. Her martyrdom was not voluntary, for, by reason of paralysis, she could not open her mouth or

taste a morsel of food of drink. Her marty-dom was not voluntary, for, by reason of paralysis, she could not open her mouth or swallow. She was conscious up to within a few days of her teath. New York, Aug. 3—Midnight.—Dr. Tan-

New York, Aug. 3-Midnight.—Dr. Tanner read his mail at 4 o'clock. Over some queer letters he had a good laugh. After reading the correspondence he dozed until 6 o'clock, when he vomited a small quantity of matter. Soon after he got up and went to get shaved, four watchers following him to the barber's shop. After an hour's absence the party returned to the hall, and the Doctor said he felt first rate. He looked much better than he did the previous day.

At 7:49, evening, the Doctor had another attack of naus-a, and vomited a small quantity of frothy liquid devoid of bile. Passed the time betweet this and 9 o'clock receiving.

attack of nausea, and vomited a small quantity of frothy liquid devoid of bile. Passed the time between this and 9 o'clock receiving visitors, all of whom he asked to retire as soon as they got a good look at him. Complained of annoyance at being stared at. Between 8 and 9 o'clock drank an ounce of spring water, and entered into a discussion as to the genuineness of Dr. Sims' cable from Paris, which Dr. Hammond considers bogus. At 9 o'clock he retired for the night. At midnight he was apparently in sound sleep. Consumed about two-thirds of a pint of water during the twenty-four hours then ended, and has exactly three and one-half days more to fast.

New York, Aug. 4—3 a. m.—At 1 o'clock this morning Dr. Tanner was peacefully sleeping, being well wrapped up in blankets on account of the chilliness in the atmosphere following to-day's storm. Four medical gentlemen were closely watching the sleeping faster.

OFFICE OF THE CHIBF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4-1 a. m.-For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, occasional rain, followed by clearing weather, nort least to northwest winds, nearly statio ary temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly preceded by occa-sional rain, northeast to southeast winds,

stonal rain, northeast to southeast winds, stationary or higher temperature, generally lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, clear o pa ly cloudy weather, winds mostly southerly, stationary or higher temperature, generally lower barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly, possibly shifting to southerly winds, generally higher temperature and lower barometer.

Winds, generally made to the control of the Chicago, Aug. & Time. | Bur. Ther. | Hu | Wind. | Vel | E'n. | Weather 6:18a. m. 30.113 60 65 N. E. 10 Fair, 1a. m. 30.12 61 61 N. E. 11 Fair, 10:18a. m. 30.161 62 56 N. E. 10 Fair, 10:18a. m. 30.17 64 65 N. E. 10 Clear, 10:18p. m. 30.165 61 61 N. E. 1 Clear, 10:18p. m. 30.165 61 65 N. E. 1 Clear, 10:18p. m. 30.165 61 65 N. E. 1 Clear, 10:18p. m. 30.165 Maximum, 65; minimum, 50.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Aug. 3-13:19 p. m.

To other states	Stations.	2:18	Ther. 19: 18 p. m.	Wind	R'n	With
j	Albany	65	63	N. W., light		Cray
d	Alpena		54	8. W., gentle		Clear
g	Boise City		84	N. E., gentle.		Fair.
ij	Breckinridge	74	57	W., gentle		Clear
Ñ	Butalo		57	N. E., fresh		Hazy
a	Cairo	08	66	N. E., brisk		Crear
3	Cheyenne	70	60	N. W.,fresh.	.01	Clear
d	Chicago		00		****	Clear
3	Cincinnati	65	04	N., gentle	.uz	Crdy.
3	Cleveland		62	E., fresh		Cl'dy.
Я	Davenport	70	(33	N., light W., fresh		Clear
d	Denver		61	W., fresh	.04	Cl'dy.
3	Des Moines		59	N., gentle		Clear
ã	Detroit		57	N., gentle		Clear
d	Dodge City		00	E., fresh		Clear
	Dubuque		**	W., fresh	****	Fair.
	Duluth		66	W . Iresh	.66	Clear
g	Erie	65	65	E. gentle S. W., fresh	***	Crdy.
3	Escanaba	61	GI	S. W., Iresn	.12	Fair.
Н	Fort Garry		61	N. W., light	****	Clear
Н	FortGibson	74	60		****	Clear
3	Grand Haven		51	8., light	****	Clear
3	Indianapolis		65	N., gentle		Clear
ĝ	Keokuk			N. E., gentle	****	Clear
9	La Crosse		66	N. W., gentle	****	Clear
Я	Leavenworth		63	N., gentle	****	Clear
9	Louisville			A. Rentie	****	Cray.
B	Madison		64	N., gentle S. W., fresh. N., fresh		Clear
3	Marquette		06	S. W., Iresn.	400	Fair.
4	Memphis		61	A Iresii	··UG	Cray.
á	Milwaukee Nashville	71	65	8. E., fresh	****	Clear.
3	New Orleans	87	3	N., fresh	1772	Cr dy
9	North Platte	72	61	N., light S. E., fresh	4-46	Fulr.
3	Omaha		63	N. E. light.	****	Clear
ú			63	E gontie	****	Clear.
3	Pioche		75	E. gentle	***	Ci dy
3	Pittsburg		61	W., gentie N.W., fresh	7" 16	Clear
3	Port Huron		67	N. gantle	100	Laran
3	Rochester		62	N., gentle	****	Clear
a	Sacramento	82	73	E., light		Ct dy
3	Sait Lake City		79	N from	****	Glear
1	Sandusky		64	N., fresh	****	Clear
9	San Francisco	64	58	N., brisk	****	PRIL.
ı	Shreveport	79	70	N light	****	Clear
8	Springfield		61	N., light N., fresh	5523	Clear
1	St. Louis	71	63	N fresh	255	Clear
đ	St. Paul	75	65	N. fresh W. fresh N. E. gentle N. fresh	***	Clear
J	Toledo	65	190	N. E. gentle	-	Clies
J	Vicksburg	78	66	N. fresh	****	(node
1	Virginia City	76	63	S. E. fresh	2000	Tone
١	Winnemucca	89	79	S. E., fresh S. W., fresh.	2000	Clenr.
ı	Yankton	89 75	50	Manager Mesu.	1000	Clour
1		STATE OF THE PARTY OF	DOM: N. J.		DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	None and a second

MONUMENT TO CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. BOSTON, Aug. 3.—In a few days a monu-ment will be erected in Mount Auburn over the remains of Charlotte Cushman. It is an obelisk of Hallowell granit, the design being the exact production in form of Cleopatra's needle as it stood at Hellopolis.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S GORES FEVER AND Biliousness, Nervous Debil

BLOOD PURIFIER

Views

Hance

MENT forward setts, the non lican Nimer of the non lican Nimer of the property of the Republic of the Peas I accert confident the respirate of the respirate of some to some to become

Without have bee and with alone of Republic ously de ple, and they red suprema of the Ni brought They is self-presthe laws supreme Nation to wan Leg rendered mental National sentative nor evad ted freel lawful we estly cour shall not any othe

The be should be Madonal interest, perfect against e outlast p But it cannot brotherh country, or black, ment of antoed Whereve assured, will cease will cont of labore prosperit exercise an end to the State member. The member a such fredpinion can attents on a such fredpinion can attents.

Next in popular tice nor tained and to the over help generous common people at ply any p of the St. The sepa everythin inte.

On the have bee that little statemen to the cured, an so reduce in expenious for educe in expenious for all its statemen and to the statemen for a superior superior

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles COLD SINCE 1870 This Syrup possesses Varied Pr

This Syrup possesses Varied Property
It Stimulates the Ftynline in the fairs which converts the Staret and Sugar food into glucose. A deficiency in Free causes Wind and Souring of the feed atomach. If the medicine is taken intely after catting the formentation of food in the start of the prevented.

It acts upon the Liver,
It acts upon the Kidneys,
It Regulates the Blood.

It Purifies the Revyous System;
It Promotes Digestion.

It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invited the Circum of the skin and interest the Circum of the skin and interest the Circum of the skin and interest the countries the hereditary taint, or rotan how

Healthy Perspiration,
It mentralizes the hereditary taint, er pelson in ablood, which generates Scrotula, Errupela, and a manner of skin diseases and internal humon.

CAII TO DRICCISTS, TINH are of Counterfeis Medicine. I employ to Persone of Counterfeit Medicine. I

TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS. Disease of the Stomach and Live

DEAR SIE: Soffering for airc, Alexander Co. III.

DEAR SIE: Soffering for airc, Alexander Co. III.

and Disease of the Stomach and Liver, is all to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYMPHOTOMICS. The stored use to perfect health and arenath. No. 20 Eighth-st.

CHAS. SHEALET. An Excellent Remedy. PEAR SIR: I bave been exist your INDIAN BLO SYGUP for some time, and am perfectly axisset we the results. If Purifies the Blood, Restores to the petite, Strengthens the Nerves. Regulates the Sea ach and Bowels, and Relieves Rheumanism. I won but the without it.

Pisher, Champaire Co. II.
BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for King
Complaint and Heart Disease than any other medcine I ever used. It also cured one of my children of
Chilis and Scrotula.

MARUARET CHIRA

Third-Day Chills. DEAR SIR; This is to certify lora, Cay Co. III.
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of the Third-Day Caill,
after all other medicines had failed. Chills Cured.

DEAR SIR: I find your INDLA BLOOD SINGLE best medicine in the country for Rheumains Reuraylia. All that It is Recommended to Ba.

Lemont, Cook Co. It.

DEAR SIR: I have found, by the cook INDIAN
BILOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it sail it is recommended to be, and advise anyone who may be in sour beauth to dire it a

Chills Cured. Chills Cured.

Neoga, Cumberand Ca. III.

DEAR SIR: My daughter had Chile he fortises months, and I tried almost everything, hat without effect nutil I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLAUD SYEUP a short trial or tried effects of the state of my family, and I have had no make a decoratine of have had our medicine in my same to the state of the state of my family, and I have had not be without it, and recommend its use to inflored humanity.

ROSSANNAH LAWRENCE

DEAR STR: Waterman Staffon, De Kalb Ca.
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Pain in the
It is a valuable medicine.

Dyspepsia and Indige DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDI BIAOD SYRUP, which I procured from your Assacompletely cared me of Dyspepsia. It such medicine I ever used.

Cure for Heart Placase.

Teutopolis, Effingham Ca. II
DEAR SIR: Your great IN DIAN HLOOD SYEUF
the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease
recommend it to all similarly afficient.

BEN STALLIES DRAR SH: 'nve used your excellent indian and have always found it just as recommended. Be the best family medicine ever used in my family.

MRS. M. A. BUREL

Diseases of the Lungs. DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cared me of Lung Disease which had been troubling me for a long time. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering humanity.

INSIA WITTINGTON.

Por Neuralgia.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Neuralgia for some time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD BYELP, and am happy to say it has entirely cured as MRS. GEU, IRVIA. Dyspepsia Cured.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Plymouth Hancec Co. III.

Drar Sin: I have been troubled with Billousness and Indigestion, and have used your INDIAN BILOOD SYRUP, and found it to be a waluable medicine.

THOMAS TRIMBLE

Never Fails to Cure. PEAR SIE: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Cramps in my Stommto and also for my children who were troubled with spans, and in but cases it effected a complete cure.

KLIZABETH METER. An Agent's Testimony.

DEAR SIR: I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has no equal for Constination, Sick-Headach Pain in the Bowels, and Chilis, and I can safely recom-Recommends Is to All.

DEAR SIR: I have used some of your INDIA

LOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, and I think is a good medicine to built up the system generally.

Would recommend it to all suffering from liability.

Liver Complaint.

Buckingham. Kankakee Co., Ill., May R. Im.
DEAR Sire. I cheerfully testify the your justify cochrated In DIAN BLOOD SYRUTH is universal abinfaction, and is oblighly esteemed by the have used to be a surface of the surface of

Rheumatism.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co. III., May R. 155.
DEAR Sir: I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism of found no retife fund! I commenced using found you valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP; now super relieved and benefited. I recommend your paine to all.

ANNA VIESEKERME A Good Blood Purifier.

Wauconds Late Co. H.

Wauconds Late Co. H.

Wauconds Late Co. H.

Wauconds Late Co. H.

STRUP and have found it unequaled as Blood Purifier, and take pleasure in recommending it as such

Suppression of Menstrustion. Steridan, La Saile Co.

Female Weakness. DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have greatly benefited by using your great INDIA ELOOD SYMUP. I am over Toyears of age, and her been greatly troubled with Weakness. Your section makes me feel like a young firl. I can recommend it as a valuable remedy. RHODA BARRITT.

LISTOF WHOLESALE DEALERS Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Symp

CHICAGO, ILL. PORRISON, PLUMMER & CO. St and MIANOS FULLER & FULLER SI Market & TOLMAN & KILIO, SI JAKE & LORD, STOUTBABURIN & CO. ST WARRES

the experiment of the Mid-fine experiment of the Mid-ries, is of ions of pe-requires of the experiment of the Mid-fresident of the experiment of the exp

Views on All Important Questions of the Day-The Nation Has Rights as Well as the State.

Preedom and Justice, and Popular Education—Na-tional Finances and Our Tariff Laws and Policy-Civil Service-Cheap Transportation.

Wancock's Letter of Acceptance-Compare It with That of Gen. Garfield.

and Note the Difference Between the Repubican Statesman and the Democratic Figure-Head in Buttons.

GEN. GARFIELD.

THE LETTER OF THE STATESMAN. MENTOE, O., July 12.—Gen. Garfield has forwarded to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, the following letter of acceptance of

setts, the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the Republican National Convention:

Menton, O., July 10, 1880.—The Hon. George F. Hour-Dear Sin: On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the houor to receive from you, in the presence of the Committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States.

I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it implies.

I cordially indorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats my opicions are on record among the published propeedings of Congress.

opioious are on fecoru survey, consigning of congress.

I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion.

THE STATE-AND NATION'S RIGHTS.

THE STATE AND NATION'S RIGHTS.

Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late War, it should be said that while Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people, and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of Statesupermacy which so long crippled the functions of the National Government, and, at one time, brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a Nation with ample powers of self-preservation; that its Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof "are the supreme law of the land"; that the right of the Nation to determine the method by which its own Legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of the Government; that the National laws relating to the election of Representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful vote at such election, and have it honesty counted; and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person.

POLITICAL RIGHTS. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of National well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good-will will

perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good-will will outlast passion.

But it is certain that the wounds of the War cannot be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country, until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoys ment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution, and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured, discontent will prevail, immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The National Government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils; for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all.

The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the majority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint, party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantages of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party be pleases.

be pleases.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Next in Importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the States and to the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the Nation can justly afford should be generously given to said the States in supporting common schools; but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the Nation or of the States to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the Church and the State in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

On the subject of National finances, my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well severed, and the rate of annual interest has been to reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens, and close, with honor, the financial chapter of the War. At the same time the Government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldier of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell uits defense.

The resumption of specie payments which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the Government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as National as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin. but has brought into use our store of gold and siver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The rest prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endancered by any violent charges or doubtful financial experiments.

CUSTOM LAWS.

In reference to our custom laws a policy

CUSTOM LAWS.

In reference to our custom laws a policy faculd be pursued which will bring revenue to our Treasury, and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole wind and it is our glory that the American labore is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisit still, at any time, to clothe, arm, and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the Government to provide for the common detense not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a great army of artisans, wase intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the sheety and glory of the Nation.

INTER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Fortunately for the interests of commerce, here is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbor and great navigable rivers, provided that he expenditures for that purpose are strictly inited to works of National importance.

The Missispip River, with its great tributant, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the Nation control of all its waters, braident. Jefferson negotiated the purchase of exact tributants of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the Nation control of all its waters, braident. Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a state territory extending from the Guif of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror in talping may safely carry the industrial reducts of twenty-five millions of people.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material property, and in which seventwitths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufactures and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our root years.

The CHINESE QUESTION.

Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present Administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful, without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two Powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fall, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

CIVIL SERVICE.

sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the Government is perhaps the most difficult of all the duties which the Constitution has imposed upon the Executive. The Convention wisely demands that Congress shall cooperate with the Executive departments in placing the Civil Service on a better basis. Experience has proved that, with our frequent changes of administration, no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the Civil Service. But, without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the ucceptainty which makes the service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the Government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency, and faithfuiness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should, therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge or the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the describes.

The chicago resolutions.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago Convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history; and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment, these principles should control the legislation and administration of the Government. In any event, they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way.

If elected it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and to promote, as best I may, the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God.

With great respect, I am very truly yours,

J. A. Garfield. THE CHICAGO RESOLUTIONS.

GEN. HANCOCK. THE LETTER OF A FIGURE-HEAD.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The following is NEW YORK, July 30.—The following is Gen. Hancock's letter of acceptance:
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY. July 30, 1880.—To the Hon. J. W. Stevenson. etc.—GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention," lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me.

me.
The principles enunciated by the Convention are those I have cherished in the past, and shall endeavor to maintain in the future. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the War for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or invade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which In every article, section, and amendment should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or invade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section, and amendment is the supreme law of the land. The Constitution forms the basis of the Government of the United States. The powers granted to it by the legislative, executive, and judicial departments define and limit the authority of the General Government; powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, belong to the States respectively, or to the people. The General and State Governments, each acting in its own sphere without trenching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union. This Union, comprising a General Government with general powers, and State Governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the Union our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficent at home. Tried by blood and fire, it stands to-day a model form of free, popular government; a political system which, rightly administered, has been, and will continue to be, the admiration of the world. May we not say nearly in the words of Washington: "The unity of the Government which constitutes us one poople is justly dear to us, it is the main pillar in the ediace of our independence, the support of our peace, safety, and prosperity, and of that liberty we so highly prize, and latend at every hazard to preserve"?
But no form of government, however carefully devised, no principle, however sound, will protect the rights of the people unless the Administration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights ministration is faithful and efficient. It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence, or incompetency controls, the noblest constitutions and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen. It is only by a vote, free ballot, and fair count, that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our Government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls.

required by the theory of our Government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls.

Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder; no incompetent or dishonest persons should ever be intrusted with it, or, if appointed, they should promptly be ejected. Our National interests, varied and progressive, demand our constant and united efforts. A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with wise and economical management of our governmental expenditures, should be maintained in order that labor may be lightly burdened, and that all persons may by protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry. The time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation. As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers, and producers to develop our vast National resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

If elected, I shall, with Divine favor, labor with what ability I possess to discharge my duties with fidelity, according to my convictions, and shall take care to protect and detend the Union and to see that the laws be faithfully and equally executed in all parts of the country alike. I will assume the responsibility, fully sensible of the fact that to administer rightly the functions of the Government is to discharge the most sacred duty that can devolve upon an American citizen. I am, very respectfully, yours,

CTANTON AND JEFF DAVIS.

STANTON AND JEFF DAVIS.

The Great War-Secretary's View About Hanging the Rebel President. TOLEDO, O., Aug. 1.—An interesting and important scrap of history is published by the Journal to-day, of what is alleged to have been Secretary Stanton's views about have been Secretary Stanton's views about hanging Jeff Davis, on the authority of Gen. James B. Steedman as to a conversation with the Secretary on the subject. "The matter came up," says the Journal, "in a conversation about Horace Greeley being on Davis' bail bond. We give Gen. Steedman's words:

"'I have been very careful,' said he, 'not to make any public statement about it in all these years before, because I knew it would be denied, and I have no witness. It was the next day after Greeley had signed Jeff Davis' bond. I was standing outside of Willard's Hotel, and Secretary Stanton rode up in his carriage. Exchanging the compliments of the day he asked me to take a ride. "Where are you going?" I asked. "He answered, "To Georgetown." I got in and we rode along, and the topic, then so exciting, was mentioned, and I said, "Stanton, when will Davis be tried?" "Steedman," he answered after a pause, "what do we want to try him for? All the questions of the War have now been settled by the arbitrament of the sword, and in our favor. Besides," after another pause, as if thinking of the Southern leaders, the great man said, "Well, it was a bad place to not a man in. If he didn't secede with his State, his State would hang him; and, if he did, the Government would do the hanging." Then he added, reflectively, "No, we don't want to hang him."

"Gen. Steedman then repeated," says the Jornal, "that ne had not spoken of this before, because he would be accused of slandering Stanton's memory." hanging Jeff Davis, on the authority of Gen.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The material interests of this country, the radicions of its settlement, and the sentiments of our people have led the Government to offer the widest opitality to emigrants who seek our barre for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our poople. The resent movement of the Chinese to our pack, and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific Coast partakes but, little of the qualities of such an emigration, either in its purposes or its results. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction: no much like an invasion to be looked upon the control of the c

duction, counting in the value of the slave property under the old system, has not been reduced, but the profits have been increased. The crop is now ready for market three weeks earlier than before the War, while the transportation is cheaper and more direct, and the profits on the improved fertilizing, making and gathering of the crop will aggregate fully 50 per cent. Ten per cent profit on the investment was a full average until 1860, but the percentage of clear profit will now reach not less than 25 per cent. The cost of labor, which is well regulated and remunerative, is \$10 a month for first-rate hands, with comfortable quarters. The farm year consists of eight months, during which the laborers are paid regular wages; the remaining four months belong to the laborers, except in case there is work to be done on the plantation upon which they are done on the plantation upon which they are employed, which must be given the prefer-ence, and for which they are paid at the rate of their regular monthly wages. The labor-ers are all colored, and are thrifty, willing workers."

STOLEN LAURELS.

Robbing Hooker to Bepraise Hancock

A life of Gen. Hancock, by A. T. Freed, printed at Chicago, describes him as "the hero of the day" at Williamsburg. Also in campaign literature and gratory an expres-sion of McClellan is reported, "Hancock was superb"; also that he "made a real bayonet charge." The Committee on the Conduct of the War took much testimony on this affair, and reported that Hooker, on the left, unsup ported, was in a fight for nine hours against the enemy's main body, and lost 1,700 men, and that "before he was reinforced his troops were obliged to hold their position with the bayonet," their ammunition being expended. Also that Hancock, on the right, repulsed an attack late in the day, losing

The student of the mysteries of the art of war will be curious to know how Hancock could be the hero of the day when Hooker could be the hero of the day when Hooker' did the fighting. If this is to be a "superb soldier," all who want to do soldiering without contact with those vile guns will want to be superb. Also the student of the military art will want to know how a bayonet charge could be put in under such circumstances. Draper's history says;

Hancock's troops lay in line of battle from 1 p. m. to 4 p. m., when they receded before a front attack of a North Carolina regiment, aided by a flank attack of the Twenty-tourth Virginia. There was no bayonet-charge.

During all these hours, Hooker was carry-

by a flank attack of the Twenty-fourth Virginia. There was no bayonet-charge.

During all these hours Hooker was carrying on an unequal battle on the left, unsupported by any other part of the line.

But Draper's history was written before Hancock was nominated. Bayonet charges and all sorts of Munchausen feats are easily furnished after that event. As to McClellan, he was below Yorktown till near night, "superintending transports," and knew nothing of what was going on. Besides, being constitutionally opposed to fighting, he would regard Hancock's inactivity as strategy, and Hooker's fighting as contrary to the art of war. Freed's Life of Hancock brings on the bayonet charge in a novel way. He says:

The enemy's extreme left was defended by carthworks of considerable strength, and protected by abattis. These works had been abandoned, and Hancock seeing that they had flanked the enemy's line, promptly occupied two of them.

This was superb. The enemy had abandoned all their intrenchments on their left, and were over to their right, at Fort Magruder, pilling their whole force on Hooker's division. Now, what did the superb Hancock do when he had occupied the evacuated earthworks, which Freed said "flanked the enemy's line," and which McClellan said in his report was a position of vital importance? Of course vital, or the enemy would not have

earthworks, which Freed said "flanked the enemy's line," and which McClellan said in his report was a position of vital importance? Of course vital, or the enemy would not have left it. He lay there in the intrenchments from 1 o'clock to 4 p. m., while Hooker, on our left, was lighting the concentrated enemy. Then the enemy had leisure to send a couple of regiments at Hancock, and he called urgently for 'reinforcements, and McClellan says he sent Gen. Smith with two brigades, and Gen. Negley with one brigade, to support that part of the line. But Freed, the historian, tells how the bayonet charge came about. He says:

At this juncture the Bebels came upon him in strong force to drive him out. He held them at bay for some time, but, finding himself very much outnumbered, he called for assistance. Gen. Couch sent him the Tenth Massachusetts. Still the enemy pressed upon him. Hancock pretended to retreat till the enemy was drawn into the open field, when has suddenly faced about, poured volley after volley into their associated tranks, which threw them into confusion. "Now, gentlemen, with the bayonet," cried Hancock. In another moment the command leaped forward, the Rebei line broke, and the enemy's left flank was turned.

Thus it appears that Hancock, being inside

the enemy's left flank was turned.

Thus it appears that Hancock, being inside the fortifications, was harder pressed than he could stand there; so he retired into the open. Then, being no longer embarrassed by intrenchments, he turned and charged with the bayonet. This makes that bayonet-charge quite a new thing in the military art. Mo-Clellan, who could draw a very long bow in behalf of himself and his pets, and who does not even mention. Hooker's all-day battle, but represents Hancock as doing all, says Hancock lost thirty-one men. Freed says 130. As Freed says Hancock host thirty-one men. Freed says 130. As Freed says Hancock host thirty-one men. Erred says it was the key of the whole position, it would seem that in all that time Hancock might have made some demonstration to relieve the pressure of the enemy's whole force on Hooker, who said:

History will not be believed when it is told that

History will not be believed when it is told that the noble officers and men of my division were permitted to carry on this unequal struggle from morning until night, unaided, in the presence of more than 30,000 of their comrades with arms in their hands; nevertheless at is true.

HANCOCK AT WILLIAMSBURG. The True History of That Famous

Charge.
The following letter was addressed to and appeared originally in the Ashtabula (O.)

The following letter was addressed to and appeared originally in the Ashtabula (O.) News:

I have read with much interest the article in your last week's issue, "The Democratic Candidates," ellipsed from the Pittsburg Dispatch. It was particularly interested because I was a soldier in the same division with Gen. Hancock, though not in the same brigade, and was with him on one of those battle-fields so graphically portrayed in his praise by the correspondent of the Dispatch. I learned something new from that article, Mr. Editor,—something that surprised me somewhat; but when a man gets to be a nominee for President of the United States it makes a difference, you know. But I was saying that I learned something. I learned that "the immortal brigade" of Hancock was made a brilliant charge at Williamsburg, and how the mode in which if was conducted that "the immortal brigade" of Hancock will immediately lifted Hancock into National popularity, and his name has ever since been a synonym for valor and success, etc., etc. Why, Mr. Editor, I was there that day, and kepta diary on the field also see "Campaign of the Twenty-third N. Y. S. V.," by David W. Judd, of the New York Times, pp. 88-93, and I had it in my mind to some day from its jottings tell you the strength of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Saxta Corps with the Sixth Maine, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, and Fifth Wiscousia Regiments of the First Brigade of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a postuno of Gen. Hancock were sent to take a with the

nies of the Thirty-third to "win the day," and not "Hancock's brigade." It seems to be his to get the credit for it. We would like to see that exalted manhood now step forward with that laurel chaplet be has an long worn, and bestow it upon the heads of its rightful owners.

JAMES K. STEEBINS, Company F.

GARFIELD AT HOME. How the General Looks and Talks— Two Positions which He Says the Re-publican Party Should Take Posi-

The Master was accustomed, in His peregrinations among men, to mingle with all classes of men. High and low, rich and poor, in turn caught the flash of His juminous eye, and hearkened to the inspiration of His divinely-attuned voice. Nor did He hesitate—as many of His disciples do, alas! hesitate—as many of His disciples do, alas!—
to concern Himself with the political outlook of the Jewish apeople, and the duties
which belong to our life as subjects or as
citizens. Surely then the disciple may follow in the Master's steps, and look into the
tangle of governmental affairs, and perhaps
lend a hand toward their adjustment.
So at least the writer thought as he
journeyed toward the home of our next President, Gen. Garfield; and the thought was
strengthened into conviction by the words
which fell from the lips of the Republican
candidate during the interview which it was
our privilege to enjoy.

strengthened into conviction by the words which fell from the lips of the Republican candidate during the interview which it was our privilege to enjoy.

Gen. Garfield's home, as most folks now ken, is at Mentor, O. Mentor is one of a great host of straggling villages which lie scattered across this continent from ocean to ocean, —remarkable for nothing but a certain air of easy-going, "half-fellow-well-met" kind of look. But Mentor just now is trying to look important, and, like a boy with his first pair of breeches, is standing on tiptoe to see how it looks in the mirror of public notice. The liberty-pole on the village green files a Republican banner, and the dingy, lazy-looking stores are all gorgeous with political posters. Such is the village which has been suddenly lifted into National notice by the unexpected prominence of one of its citizens.

The Garfield homestead is pleasant to the eye, and is well described for the mind by the word homestead. It is a large, newlybuilt, white house (!), with peaked roof, and set off by a spacious lawn and a few well-arranged flower-beds. But all this is outside, and the best part is within,—i.e., the General himself. The personnel of Gen. Garfield is certainly in his favor. He stands six feet high, is broad in proportion, and bears a ruddy glow upon his cheek and a clear lustre in his eyes, which testify of excellent digestion the circulation. Nor does the tone of his conversation contradict this. He talks positively but pleasantly, has an excellent vocabulary under complete control, a neverfailing fund of anecdote, together with a breadth and scope of thought which mark him as one of the first statesmen of the day. We talked variously, and it would not be appropriate to repeat all that was said. In a political direction some things were said by den. Garfield, in setting forth the issues of the present campaign, which are too good and too true to let pass by. In response to a question as to which of the many questions to be dehated on the stump he esteemed of most l

in the resumption of specie-payment, and in the general prosperity which has followed these measures, constitutes a strong claim for its continuance in power. And this more especially when it is remembered that, at every point and turn in the road on its way toward resumption, it was hindered, abused, and misrepresented by the Democratic party; and that, after resumption had become a fact, the Democratic party did all in its power to repeal the act, and, by lying, attributed every business failure and crash to the resumption policy. Secondly, in a doctrinal and sentimental direction, it is true to say, and ought to be said, that the Republican party, by its administration and achievements, has held this country intact as a Nation, so that to-day the name of America is honored throughout the world, and is a tower of strength. This, it must be remembered, the Republican party has done in the face of the bitter opposition of the Democratic press and ballot. The Republican party, by its opposition to the Calhounistic doctrine of Staterights, saved the Nation from disintegration and our flag from derision?

Such was the substance of Gen. Garfield's talk on politics; and, as the interview ended, it was impossible to avoid the thought that, in the hands of this mai, so carnest, so able, so wide-minded and far-seeing, the future of republican institutions would be safe fer at least eight years to come.

G. C. M.

republican institutions would be safe for at least eight years to come. G. C. M.

HUR H FO GARFIELD!

For The Chicago Tribune.
Once more the Union boys unfurl
The Nation's banner bright,
Against a Solid South to burl
The North roused for the right,
Chemic

Hurrah, then, boys, for Garfield's star! Hurrah for Arthur's, too! For Southern rule brings war and jar, As "State-rights" always do.

They took our Greeley to get in— Now Hancock is their man; But General Grant then led to win— Now General Garfield can. Chorus,
Hurrah, then, boys, for Garfield's chance!
Votes, too, for Arthur throw!
To Southern music we'll not dance,
Nor let their Hancock crow.

We'll honor give the bare-foot boy,
Who worked, and read, and grew—
The Soldier-Statesman, never coy
To light the treacherous crow.

Chorus.

For Garfield, then, and Arthur, too, Let shouts ascend the skies! Let no buildozers buildoze you, 'Neath Union soldier's guise!

From poor tow-boy on the canal, He's reached the Senate great; Our President, then, next he shall Tow on the Ship of State.

For Garfield, then, and Arthur, too, Let shouts ascend the skies! Let Siren-Treason never woo And win our Country's prize.

Let Garfield, the Republican, Rule on in wisdom's ways, That put Robellion under ban, And brought back prosperous days.

Hurrah, then, boys, for Gardeld's claim! Votes, too, for Arthur throw! True Union men will always aim; To beat the Government's foe.

We'll give our colored friends their right; We'll keep the ballot pure; We'll weld the Union links all tight, And Freedom's joys secure.

Hurrah, then, boys, for Garfield's star!
Hurrah for Arthur's, too!
For Southern rule brings war and jar,
As "State-rights", always do.
H. FAUNTLEROY.

A voudoo conjurer at Anderson, S. C., sells charms which he warrants will enable the owner to send a snake into any desired part of an enemy's body.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBERous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where advertisements will be
taken for the same price as charged at the Main
Office, and will be received until 10 o'clock p.m.

J. & R. SIMMS. Bookseliers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART. Druggist. 644 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Phirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and
State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

State-sta.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 26 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN. Druggist, 249 Bine Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 72 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 61 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

Der Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggista, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggista, 575 Larrabce-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agant, News and Stationery Depot. 65 East Division-st., between La Salle and Wells.

PERSONAL. CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

PERSONAL—THE MAN WHO HAS BEEN PAYing a premium on U. S. aliver coin, bearing a certain date, will please call or address to 481 West Ohio.

JEEDIGAL.

PILES, PISCHESS, PISTULA IN ANO, IN THEIR worst and oldest forms, and other rectal diseases treated with absolute success by measures mild and almost painless. If required, absolute guarantee of concernation of the references of highest character, None need despair of cure. L. GILL, M. D., 28, South Haisted-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON avenues, South Side, and several residences on Michigan-av. Borth of Twenty-first-st.; brown-stone front on Dearborn-av; several-first-class residences to Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park; also residence to Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park; also residence to Island on the Several Sever

lois in good location in these suburbs. B. A. ULRICH, 110 Dearborn-5t.

FOR SALE-GOOD CHANCE-10 PER CENT INvestment on smig little home. No. 3119 Groveland
Parkenser Thirty-first-st. (only a block from steam
and horse as Thirty-first-st. (only a block from steam
and horse as Thirty-first-st. (only a block from steam
and horse as Thirty-first-st. (only a block from steam
and horse as Thirty-first-st. (only a block from steam
and horse as Thirty-first-st. (only a block from steam
to BORN. 123 La Sale-st. Room 1.

The sale-st. Those
Storedon as Co., 155 La Salle-st.

E. SLOSBON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

The sale-st. Those
SALE-STORY HOUSE. AND LOT \$\pm x_1 \text{170}.

E SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

POR SALE-2-STORY HOUSE, AND LOT EXITO
east front, Lake-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st.
44.800, a choice location, and will be very valuable
2-story and tunsement house, West Side corner, 53.800
pays ill per cent; in perfect order. PIERCE & WARE
165 La Salle-st. 163 La Salle-si.

FOR SALE-CORNER BRICK STORE, 2 STORIES
and basement, on Clybourn-sv., 24,500. J. H.

EEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE-100X150. VINCENNES-3v., CORNER
Forty-second-st. 150 feet Kenwood-av., near
Forty-seventh-st. J. W. FARLIN, 8 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE POR SALE.—100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT Done block from hotel at La Grange. I miles from Cheence: 151 down and 15 monthly; cheapest prop-erty in market, and shown rece; abstract free; rail-road fare like Glencue lots on same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 162 La Salle-st., Room 4. IRABROWN, RE La Salie-st., Room s.

FOR SALE-BY ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 143 DEARborn-st., Room B.—Four acres on Forty-ninth-st.
between the Fort Wayne and Western Indiana Railroads: 80 acres in Soc. 7, 37, 18, near the Michigan Central Railroad; houses, lots, and acre property in Evanston and Washington Heights; cheap lands th
Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Kansas.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE FARM OF 160 ACRES, WELL IM-proved good timber, and water, is miles from Chicago and near raifroad; will be sold very cheap Apply to Edu, MCCONNELL, 180 Adams-st., or to the owner, ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN, Frankfort, Wil

WANTED-50 TO 100 PEET, WITH OR WITHOUT house, in nice residence vicinity; South Side, Kenwood, or Hyde Park preferred; describe and give price and terms. Address of & Tribun-offic.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A BALGAIN-CHICKERING PIANO: IMMENSE A sacrifice; elegant full carved Chickering grand square rosewood plano; cost \$800, less than one-third cost; magnificent carved rosewood plano; only \$125 cost \$500. Call at 730 West Madison-st.

A CHOICE LOT OF THE
CELEBRATED HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

FISCHER

UPRIGHT

PIANOS—

For upwards of forty years this old and reliable firm have manufactured the best moderate-priced plane in the market. Sold only by LYON & HEALT, State and Monroe-sts.

POR SALE—A VERY RICH-TONED 7% OUTAVE plane at a sacrifice, must sell. At 137 Twenty-second-st., up stairs. Apply to MR, SULLIVAN.

LYON & HEALY

UPRIGHT

PIANOS—
Mr. Paul Becker, who for the past quarter of a century has stood in the front rank of musical educators, says: "I beg to congratulate you on the remarkably refuned and singing quality of tone, and no doubt, to you very valuable resonator. I was also much pleased with the action and generally superior quality of the finish. In this elexant little instrument you seem to me to have solved the great desideratum of a superior plane at a low price." LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Monroe-sta.

PLANO BUYERS WILL FIND IT FOR THEIR
advantage to visit our warerooms before purchasing. We exhibit the largest assortment of instruments of any single house in the country, and are
prepared to make prices so low and terms so easy that
none need be without an instrument. LYON &
HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. PIANO-\$195 WILL BUY FINE NEW 754 OCTAVE Cabinet grand upright plane if taken this week; cost \$700. Call at 6.5 West Washington-st.

STEINWAY'S Y'S

STEINWAY'S

MATCHLESS PIANOS,
MATCHLESS PIANOS,
Sold only by
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

State and Monroe-sis.

TO RENT-TWO HUNDRED CHOICE UPRIGHT
planos, including Steinway, Fisches, and Lyon &
Healy at moderate rentais. LYON & HEALY, Statud Monroe-sis. and Monroe-sts.

WE ARE JUST RECEIVING 200 NEW PIANOS
of bost Boston and New York makers. These we
offer at rates which defy competition. Call and examine getore purchasing elsewhere. W. W. KIMBALL,
corner State and Adams-sts.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

1 000 PIANOS AND ORGANS, INCLUDING the famous Decker Bros., Haines, Mathusiell, and Story & Camp pianos, and Estey organs, We have decided to sell during the next 60 days on terms or easy and prices so low that all can purchase. Organs as a stand planos at 810 monthly payments.

STORY & CAMP. 188 and 100 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. 16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms with board. 470 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT com suitable for two; uniformly good board.
2111 INDIANA-AV.—A FEW MORE DAY-boarders wanted. COUTHWEST CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH-ST. and Michigan-av.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath-rooms, pleasant grounds, and good stabling.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—
Rooms with board, M to Seper week; without board, E to M

IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN ONE OF the finest locations on the North Side, a secondstory front room to a single rentleman, with Sretclass board; references required. Address 0 23, Tribune office.

12 ogden-Av.,—A PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE. unfurnished, overlooking Union Park, also other furnished and unfurnished rooms with board. 364 WEST MONROE-ST.,—A PLEASANT FUR-poard.

BOARD.

Hotels.

DENTON HOUSE, 288 AND 230 SOUTH CLARK-D st., Chicago—Adjoining the Grand Pacific Hotel and opposite the Custom-House. Elegant's furnished rooms, 50 cents per night. The Benton House, an elegant new marble building, in first-class location, with pleasant and attractive rooms, carpets, furniture, and everything entirely new throughout, is now open to the public, with the best accommodations for the price in the city. BENTON MAUZY, proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts, four blocks south of Palmer-Board and room por day, 41.50 to 121; niso rooms rented without board.

DOUGLASS HOUSE, CORNER COTTAGE GROVE-

DOUGLAS HOUSE, CORNER COTTAGE GROVE-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.—A few clearant rooms en suite: also single rooms for permanent or transient guests; only I minutea' ride from centre of the city. J. B. PARKS, Proprietor. WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Week; day-board \$4.

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost on Market or Michigan-Av., Between Hubbard-court and Twenty-nink-st., one new boot, left hoot. Finder rewarded at 4f Hubbard-court.

Lost Tuesday Atlical A. M., A \$10 Bild. Blew Lout of an east window of the First National Bank; wind from the north. Finder may keep half by returning to the Pribune office.

Lost A RED Horse, TWO HIND FEET A little while; is reward if returned to 566 Forty-second-st. W. TRACY.

STOLEN-ON MONDAY, AUG. 2, FROM 20 DEAR-born-av., a binck squirrel and wire case, said cage being a large double wheel cage, with one wheel removed. Any one returning same to above number, or giving information that will lead to the recovery, will be suitably rewarded. W. F. JOHNSON.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NICE IMPROVED FARM; want Western land. Address A. J. MILLER: Miltord. III.

Wanted Date of the city of country, by a practical hotel main. Address O'28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR OR RENT A FUR-practical hotel main. Address O'28, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANdise in exchange for good real estate. Pay part cash if stock is cheap. If you want to close out your stock write with full particulars to S. F. BENSON, Union, Ia.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL ONE OF HIS road horses at a great bargain if taken this week. He is 6 years old, 45% hands night can trot fast, is a handsome bay, warranted sound, kind, and safe in all harness. A trial given. Call at private stable No. 30 Michigan av.

A T JOHN MITCHELL'S, 105 EAST WASHING. AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 105 EAST WASHING, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exclange. Cash advances made.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC.,
AT LOW CASH PRICES,
On easy payments,
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
288 State-st.

This Union furniture co.. 508 AND 366 WRST
Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on
monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

WANTED-FURNITURE IN THE WHITE, OR
finished, if cheap, Address DEALER, Tribune.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF Clothing at GRLDER'S, ITIO State et. (old No. 84), Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established istil.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY S'EAKING ENGISH, will give les sons to ladies and children at very reasonable rates. Good references. Address O'II. Tribune office.

ME. KURTZE. ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC art, orator, and languages, 129 Michan-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED-MALE SIELP Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED - A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER;
state experience had and references. Address state experience

WANTED-A GOD CARRIAGE WOODWORK.
Works, Morrison, Ill., or call at 161 Lake-st. for pariculars. WANTED—MALTSTER; ONE WHO IS CAPABLE
of taking charge of large house. Best of reference as to ability and character required. Address
AB, No. I Walker Block, Detroit, Mich.
WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS PATTERN—makers at A. WEAVEE'S, 60 South Canal-st. WANTED-TRUNKMAKERS, 69 South Canal-st.
WANTED-TRUNKMAKERS, IMMEDIATELY.
Apply at P. BECKER & CO. S. 171 Madison-st. WANTED-GORDON FEEDER AT-CLANCY'S, 6 WANTED-TWO OR THREE STEADY COM-petent compositors; none others need apply. WANTED-TWO FRAMEMAKERS IN THE Worth-st. and Habited. WANTED - A CARRIAGE TRIMMER AND painter at I. S. TOWER & BRO.'S IS South City

WANTED -A FIRST-CLASS BOOT BLOCKER OF cutter for men's henvy work. PHILLIPS, GRANT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. WANTED-FOUR CARPENTERS AT NEW building, Gardner House, Wednesday morning WANTED-FIRST-CLASS WOOD FRAME SAW-yer at once. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 18 WANTED-CHAIR PAINTER AND FINISHER by M. G. Huey Chair Co., Box 80, South Bend. WANTED-SASHMAKERS AND GLAZIERS ON stock; steady work; none but those of temperate habits oped apply. Inquire of FULLAM, corner of Nineteenth and Canai-sts. WANTED-A POLISHER AND A NICKEL BUF-WANTED-A GOOD CUTTER ON CLARK'S MA-chine; a steady place for a good man. New York Paper-Box Company, III and II4 Franklin-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED - A COACHMAN: THOROUGHLY
steady, competent man, married preferred.
Must be well recommended, and accustomed to city
driving. Address, with references, O 57, Tribune. WANTED-MARRIED MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener; wife a good plain cook and lann-dress; a few miles in the country. 115 South Frank-lin-st. third floor. WANTED-HOSTLER AT BASSETTS STA-

W ANTED-30 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR SLOper day; 28 for laborer yards, farms, sawnilis, rolling-mills, etc. free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-st.

W ANTED-200RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE Black Hills extension in Dakota, Next gang leaves Wednesday, 10 s.m. Free fare, CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-st. & CO. 26 South Water-st.

WANTED-50 RAILBOAD LABORERS FOR DARota, 81.75 per day; 500 for lowa and Wisconsin;
20 for sawmil and farm work; free fare; 50 for city.
E. A. ANGELL, 6,6 West Lake-st.

WANTED-AIL THE GOOD LABORERS I CAN
get Thursday morping for Dakota, on Black Hills
extension; \$1.75 per day; also for lowa, Wisconsin,
and Michigan; free fare; 50 farm-hands, at J. H.
SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous. WANTED—800 MEN TO CHOP WOOD FOR ST.
Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company in Arkansas; pay 75 cents per cord for chopping; good shantles; cheap board; mid-climate; free trapportation from St. Louis. Call on C. H: DODGE, Agent Iron Mountain Railway, 104 Clark-st., or C. E. NORTON. Fuel Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—CANVASSERS OF EPPHER SEX TO sell Hancock and Garfield photographs, lithograph badges; also needle cases, needle packages, and 100 other fast-selling articles; 55 to 81 a day easily made; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 43 Jackson-St., Chicago. son-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE; \$1 SAMples free to men seeking business on small capital. This is a rare chance for the inexperienced to make money. Address, with stamp for papers, MER-RILL & CO., 27 and 28 North Clark-st., Chicago.

RILL & CO., 27 and 28 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO MANUfacture extracts, elixirs, bakins-powder, etc.
Address, with reference, stating salary, D. M. CO., &Z.
North Second-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—500 ABI_E-BODIED MEN TO WORK
on the Denver & Rio Grande Railrond. Nonebut first-class inborers need apply. For further particulare inquire of WM. C. MASTEN, &La Saile-st.

WANTED—11BERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE
with good canvassers for life-insurance by W.
H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts. WANTED-TYPE-WRITER OPERATOR. ADdress O 35, Tribune office. W dress 0 %, Tribune office. OPERATOR. AD-W ANTED-SMART BOY FOR AN OFFICE, MUST write plain and rapid, be nest and willing to work. Salary, \$2.50; chance to advance. Room 40, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-AN ELECANT SRICK AND STONE dwelling-house on Wabash-av., cheap to a good tenant. Apply to J. C. SMITH, @ Dearborn-st., Room I.

No. 35 West Adams-st.—A 3-story and basement brick, 5 rooms deep, with all modern conveniences; has jast been painted and calcimined from top to bottom; large lot and brick barn.

No. 300 Washa-av.—A 3-story and basement stone-front. All modern improvements: in first-class neigh-

borbood.
No. 254 Milwaukee-av.—Store 25.70, with cellar; has just been put in perfect order; low rent. TO BENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-UPPER PART OF HOUSE IN VERY desirable location on West Washington-st. near Wood, auitable for light housekeeping; gentleman and wife, with no children, preferred; rent 50 per month; will be partially furnished for same rent. If desired. References required. Apply at 58 Park-av, down-stairs.

down-stairs.

TO RENT-THE PARLOR AND BASEMENT floors, handsomely luraished, of No. 53 West-Congress-st. Reference required. No children.

South Side.

TO RENT-A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF 3 OR 4 furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire at 25 if State-st., third floor front, for one week.

TO RENT-4 PEE WEEK, WELL LIGHTED, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 378 State-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FBONT, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st. opposit Falmer House. Apply at Room 17.

North Side.

TO RENT-ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFUR-nished at ES East Objo-st. near State.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite. Inquire at \$16 North Wells-st.

Miscellaneous.

To RENT-PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT of fine marble front house, with good barn, ten rooms in first-class location, to any responsible party who will bur parior carpets; lowest rent in city. Address P St. Tribune office.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE, WITH LIVING ROOMS IN rear, on West Randoiph-st (market). Also & rooms on State-st. Inquire at 201 La Salis-st., basement.

WANTED—TO HENT—HUUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms with modern improvements, south of Twenty-fith-st, and east of State. Good references and prompt pay. Address O 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR APART—ment of five or six rooms, between Sixteenth and Thirty-firm-siz, and east of State. Address P 27 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIVE OR SIX ROOM COURSE, with yard; any good location. Address P 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED PART of house or fat on North Side by gent and wite. Address G 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY LADY AND CHILD, two or three rooms in grood location witable for light housekeeping. References exchanged. Address stating terms, which must be reasonable, O 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR housekeeping by man and wife with one child. Address O 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SIGHT ROOMS, MODERN improvements, between Fooria and Loomis, Washington and Adams. Registry, 370 West Monrosse. Bureau of Literature.

FINANCIAL.

NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, A plance, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 50 Dearborn-st. Room II.

DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES etc., at one-nailf brocker rates. D. LAUNDER

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES A etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER Roomes and 1.12 Handoinh-st. Established 1804.

Any AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. St Dearborn-st., Koom II. A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planes without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room4 CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER-Money to load on watches diamonds, and valua-bles of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office (licensed), 90 East Madison-st. Estab-lished 186. FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN'S STORAGE CO.—
Money to loan on furniture, etc., without removal, or on goods in storage. SU East Van Buren-et. al, or on goods in storage. SU East Van Buren-st.

Highest Price Paild for State Savings and Fidelity Sank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IKA HOLMES, General Broker, Se Washington-st.

I Cans on Furniture without Removal. In Janeau, warehouse receipts, and other good securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

MINING—INVEST AT MY RISK. WILL SECURE an investment of \$2.60; another of \$6.00; another of \$6.00; and the real estate. Address O \$4. Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY PROPerty at lowest rates. Apply to J. W. HOUSTON, Room II, 78 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH-MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITH-out removal. PARRY, 100 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN-ON FURNITURE, MACHIN-era, warehouse receipts, and other good collat-erals. J. J. OWEN, 84 La Saile-st., Boom 25. A TOUNG PRENCH LADY 8 EARING ENglish, will give lessons to ladies and children at
very reasonable rates. Good references. Address
Oil. Tribune office.

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY
M. SI LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURI

WANTED-FRMALE MELP. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. 25 Indiana-av

WANTED-A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL To do sanetal housework in an American family at 131 Dearborn-av. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS DINING-BOOK
girl: good wages. 2017 Indiana-av.
WANTED-AT ONCE, A FIRST-CLASS COOK
301 East Oblo-st. WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework. 3130 indiana-av.

WANTED—A NO. 1 GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for family of nve; none but the best with acceptable references need apply. Call at 123. WANTED-A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework; must come recommend-ed; good wages. Sel North Chark-at.
WANTED-GIRL, WITH GOOD RECOMMENDA-tion, in family of two for general housework. WANTED -- ONE MEAT COOK AND ONE pastry cook for restaurant at 808 South Hair WANTED-TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS COOR the other as nurse girl. Come prepared to stay WANTED—A NO. 1 COOK IN PRIVATE BOARD-ing house. Good wages. Southwest corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIBL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work: Norwestan or Swede preferred. Apply Immediately at 557 West Washington-st.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED—A COOK AND DISH-WASHER AT 2D La Salle-st.
WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
in private family at 275 West Washington-st.; a good washer and picner and pian Gook. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUS work in family of three; good wages. 361 I WANTED-A GOOD, TIDY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, at 354 Ontario-st

WANTED - EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON Howe machines for fancy leather work. Apply to LANGFELD & HEIDELBERGER, 32 Madison-WANTED-A CAPABLE NURSE TO TAKE turnish good wferences and be willing to leave town during August. Call at Hoom II, No. 180 Washington-St.

WANTED-A REALTHY WET NURSE ENgish. German, or Scandinavian preferred. Apply believen 10 and 12 at 226 Calumetray.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAinghouse, at G. DOSKE'S office, 155 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED-GOOD GIRLS-ANY NUMBER-7 day; cheerful workers; prime places; big r Registry, 775 West Monroe-st. (Bureau of Literatu MANTED-EXPERIENCED LADY AND GENLiemen agents for a rapid-selling article. If
North Clark-st., Room E.

WANTED-A YOUNG LADY AS BOOKKEEPER
and cashier in a retail business. One who has
had experience preferred. Address O S. Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MAL.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

Situation Wantelders, St. Entry, Bill. OB.
Situation Wantelders, St. Entry, Bill. OB.
Situation Wantelders, of the degeneral office work; accurate in figures. Address NS, Tribone office.

Situation Wanteders, As Prisocripton delerky; a young man of three years' experience.
Address O21. Tribone office.

Situation Wanteders, A young Man from the marking provinces as an essistant book-keeper or salesman. Is a competent dry goods salesman, and has a good knowledge of the various mercandle fines. Good references. Address O il, Tribone office.

Situation Wanteders, Address O il, Tribone office.

Situation Wanteders, Address O il, Tribone office.

CENTUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE IN a small family; man as gordener and care of horses; can milk; wife for general housework; good city references. Address N.S. Tribune office.

STRUATION WANTED—BY A DRAUGHTSMAN.
The control of t dress O 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO EMPLOYING PRINTers—as foreman; thorough experience. Will lend
employer a few hundred dollars or will invest same.
City or country. Address O 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY A REspectable young colored man (stranger in the
city); No. 1 references; competent to do cither meat
or pastry; would prefer a hotel. Address O 31, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

STPUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS

S coachman; reliable and competent, and willing
to work. Can give good references as to sobriety and
honesty. Call or address J. P. H., 168 West Indianast., second floor. CITUATION WANTED O DRIVE TEAM-AP
D Bly to WM. RYAN, corner Fifty-dfth-st. and Hyde
Park-av., Hyde Park. Park av., Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY
man as coachman; willing to work about the place
man as coachman, willing to work about the place

Employment Agencies.
SITUATION WANTE -AS SALESMAN, CLERE,
Night porter, or generally naceful man; trustworthy,
well recommended. Hegistry, 275 West Mouroc-st.

Miscellaneous. Optimber: will take careor plumbing and make himself generally useful. Can give good references. Address 0 is, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED - PERMANENT - BY A

young man of 2, with five years' experience in
the collection business, as collector: speaks English
and German. References of the best character.
Address 0 il, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestica.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWOGIRLS, FIRSTClass cook and second, in a respectable private
family. Please call at All State at, up-stairs, corner
of Thirtieth.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRITWO THE ACTION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRION THE ACTION WANTED—BY A GOOD SCOTCH
of the Control of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of the Control
of SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR GENoffsi housework. Cail at 200 North Market-st.

OFFUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL
to do second work or take care of children. in SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL LATELY S from Canada; competant to do any kind of housework in a private family. Call at 176 Twentieth-st., corner of Dearborn. Corner of Dearborn.

CITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A COOK AND Jaundress; also second work and general housework; references from the best families in the city. Call for two days at 21th Wabsahaw.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESSANT of the city. Call for tamily. Call at 1st Twentiethest.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO general housework. 92 Butterfield—st., near Eighteenth, up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, EXPERIMENTAL CALL STATEMENT OF CHARLES OF CALL STATEMENT.

Denced girl as cook; is reliable. Call as and Dearborn-st.

NITUATION (WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE)
girl to cook or do gendral housework. Call as it?
Twenty-second-st., up-stairs, front rooms.

NITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING OR
general hoosework by a competent girl. Apply
personally at 112 Bushnell st., near Wentworklast.

NITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS
girl in private family to do general housework.
Can gire brit-class references. Please call Wednesday at 123 Wabash-av., in busement.

NITUATION WANTED—FOR A NICE NORWEgian girt to do general housework in a small private
family. 145 Twenthoth-st.

NUTSCS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR TO
take care of a baby and do sewing in private family. Call at No. 44 East Tweitin-st. within three days.

Employment Agencies.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED
Of goodscandinavian or German female help can
be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office. 125 Milwaukep-av.
BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE-FOR CASH-MILLINERY STOCE and fixtures including carpets and partition; must be sold immediately on account of going West Apply at 15 East Chicago-av.

FOR SALE-DRUGSTORE - FIXTURES AND for cash. Address O fl. Tritune office.

PESTAURANT FOR SALE-EVERYTHING TREASURED FOR SALE-BUSINESS FOR SALE-EVERYTHING THE SALE FOR THE SALE F \$2.000 CASH WILL BUY A GOOD PAYING OF the best stands on the North Side: now doing first-class business; eickness the cause of selling ou Address O & Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCATION WANTED - THE UNDERSIGNA
L wishes to locate at some railroad station in it
nois or Kansat to start a show shop where there
no other shop. Parties that know of such a pisplease notify me. J. K. TEXTER. Charch P. (Clarion Co., Fa.

M. BS. FRENCH. MONTHLY NURSE, UNSU,
passed in the profession, may be engaged at the
Registry. 75 west Monroe-st., Bareau of Literature
Reference: Dr. Chas Gilbert Davis, 260 Wabash-av.
NOTICE-THE POWER OF ATTORNEY GRANY
Not to John S. Thacker by Frances J. Toagne ar
Columbia Drew, giving said Thacker power to operaand dispose of a certain patent for gaivantic treament, in the State of Kentucky, is hereby revoked o
and after this date. F. J. TOMGUE.

FAMOUS EGYPTIAN FORTUNE TELLER, I South Despiances street; tells names and ages of every one. Don't fall to see him. Satisfaction gives M HS. COLLINS, A RELIABLE CLAIRVOYAM, and test medium. Stock and mining speculations a specialty. Magnetic treatment. Its Dearsons at, near Monroe.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

W. G. COLEMAN, of Florida, is at the Pacific. M. M. Ham, of Dubuque, Ia., is at the Palmer. ORSON ADAMS, of Maryland, is at the Palmer. W. L. Avery, of New York, is at the Sherman. DER, of Monticello, Ill., is at the Sher-

J. S. RUNNELS, of Des Moines, is at the Sher-

D. W. Lusk, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Tre-

OP TALBOY, of Indianapolis, is at the

IRA J. BLOOMFIELD, of Bloomington, Ill., is at

JOHN P. PLANKINGTON, of Milwaukee, is an the Tres CAPT. GEORGE S. YOUNG and wife, U. S. A., are

THE Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Claxton, of Indianap-Jay Hubbeld, M. C., of Houghton, Mich., is

at the Palmer with his family.

MRS. ANNA MCKEE, mother of the Rev. S. J.
McKee, of Lockport, Ili., died at Washington, Pa., aged 71.

A PORTRAIT of the late Judge Logan, painted by George P. A. Hesly, will be on exhibition at by Keitz's, 191 Wabash avenue, to-day only.

MR. JOHN B. DRAKE, proprietor of the Grand acific Hotel, who has been taking his vacation t Richland Springs, N. Y., has returned to the

The temperature yesterday, as observed by lanasse, optician, 86 Madison street (Tribune utiding), was at 8 a. m., 65 degrees; 10 a. m., 66; m., 67; 3 p. m., 67; 7 p. m., 64. Lours Reed, living in the rear of No. 192 Ca-alport avenue, died suddenly at his residence it 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was 53 years f age, German, and lett a grown-up family.

F. S. EDMONDS, St. Paul, Minn.; C. D. Relyes, New York; George B. Webster, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. Paine and wife, California; H. F. Innis, Oli-lity, Pa.; and Charles Robinson and wife, Clin-on, In., are at the Gardner. THE pump-manufacturers of the United tates held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Animer House. Forty firms were represented. The meeting was called to consider the schedule of prices, no material change being made.

Woods Brooks, a colored man 45 years of age, was found dead at 11 o'clock yesterday morning on the steps of No. 383% Clark street. Brooks lost his wife recently, and has since given himself up to liquor. He had been compilating for some time of asthma, and this is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

The resignation of Internal-Revenue Agent Gavett, who is so well known in this district, elicited from Commissioner Raum a letter highly commendatory of the manner in which he had performed the onerous duties of his-office. Mr. Gavett has accepted the position of General Preight Agent of a Texas railroad.

An ordinance was adopted at the last meeting of the Lake View Trustees authorizing the County Clerk to extend on all the real and personal property of the town as assessed or equalized a tax of \$31,000 for the year 1890, \$5,000 being for general town purposes, \$10,000 for general road purposes, and \$13,000 to provide for the interest and sinking fund for the Lake View water boards.

water bonds.

The Hon. John J. Knox, Controller of the Currency, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and is stopping at the Palmer House. Mr. Knox has been making a pleasure trip West, but has devoted some little time to the examination of the National banks. Mr. Knox believes that every Northern State will go with fair majorities for Garfield. This, he says, is the universal sentiment so far as he has been able to ascertain.

L. J. BAYER, of No. 4023 Halsted street, and his two children were thrown out of their buggy at 9:45 hast evening on Halsted street, near the Alton Railroad crossing. They were waiting for a train to pass, when the horse suddenly capsized the buggy by backing it into a street-car, which was also in waiting. Mr. Bayer sustained a compound fracture and dislocation of the left elbow, and the children escaped without injury.

P. L. CABLE, President of the Rock Island & Péoria Railroad; S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Esilroad; R. R. Cable, Vice-President and General Manager of the Rock Island Railroad; George O. Manchester, Assistant Superintendent of the er of the Rock Island Railroad; George O, ancheyster, Assistant Superintendent of the tchison, Topeks & Santa Fe Railroad; and illiam Stewart, General Preight Agent of the treburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, are at a Pacific.

Waukegan, reported two cases of intusseption of the bowels which had been cured by injections. Dr. G. A. Hall presented the report of the Bureau of Surgery. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Prof. C. Von Tagen were undaimously passed, after which the meeting adjourned for one week.

Ing adjourned for one week.

The Board of Directors of the Board of Trade held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, but did nothing of any public interest. The question of securing better quarters is still in the hands of the Committee, which is conferring with a similar committee, which is conferring with a similar committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce people, and until the Committee is in position to report on Mr. Cochrane's plans the Board of Directors will, of course, take no action in the premises.

The Memorial League and Ruilding Associa-

course, take no action in the premises.

The Memorial League and Building Association held a regular meeting last night in Room 18 of the Palmer House. A number of plans were considered, and the arrangements for carrying out the objects of the League discussed. Messrs. John R. Floyd, L. H. Drury, and E. F. Brooks were appointed a Committee on Amusements. A Finance Committee, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Bolton, F. H. Battershall, A. W. James, and James T. Healy, was also appointed. Ten new members were proposed, and the meeting adjourned for one week.

ing adjourned for one week.

At an adjourned meeting of the St. George's Society, held Monday evening, the Trustees were authorized to invest \$2.300 in interest-bearing securities. The Pienie Committee reported that the twenty-first annual pienic would be held at Emmerich's Park, Washington Hights, Tuesday, Aug. 10. Messrs. Gooch, Bailey, and Baragwanath were appointed delegates to represent the Society at the seventh annual Convention of the North American St. George's Union to be held at Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 24. Several new members were elected. The Society is in a prosperous condition, as was shown by its Treksurer's report.

LATE Monday evening George Gesleck, of No.

Tresurer's report.

LATE Monday evening George Geslook, of No. 657 Haisred street, attempted to commit suicide by the morphine route. He went to the drugstore of H. T. Basse, No. 659 Haisted street, and being very well acquainted at the place, helped himself to the morphine jar. Then asking the druggist how much would be a proper dose for his wife, who he said was ill, he passed on and out. Then calling upon his friend George Kuhlman, at Westphal's saloon, he called for a glass of beer, and, emptying into it twelve grains of the drug, drank it down. Dr. Church, who attended him, thinks he will recover. Financial trouble is the alleged cause for the act.

The National Photographers' Association of the

THE National Photographers' Association of the United States hold their annual Convention in this city at the Grand Pacific Hotelon the morning of the 23d inst. In connection with the Convention will be an elaborate and free exhibition of pictures from studios and photograph galleries in all parts of the country. The Society was organized five years ago, and is prospering, having over 400 members, 250 of whom it is expected will attend the meeting. The following are the officers of the Association: President, J. F. Ryder, Cleveland; Secretary, A. J. W. Copelic; Treasurer, Henry Rocher; Executive Committee, Alexander Hesler, Charles Gentile, C. D. Mosher, who are also Vice-Presidents.

The porties to the Pridgeon habeas corpus

Mosher, who are also Vice-Presidents.

The parties to the Pridgeon habeas corpus case, the facts in which were narrated in yesterday morning's Transung, appeared in Judge Gary's court yesterday morning, where the proceedings came to a much carrier epd than had been anticipated. Pridgeon, the arrested party, concerning whose bigainy there is no possible doubt, made no defense in the case whatever, and stated that he had no claim whatever upon the child. To have asserted it he would have had to acknowledge that the petitioner was his wife, which would have been a confession of higramy. He accordingly chose the safe alternative, and the Court issued an order giving Mrs. Pridgeon the custody of her child.

The body of the man who drove off the north

Mrs. Pridgeon the custody of her child.

The body of the man who drove off the north abutment of Weils street bridge and was drowned in the river. Juli particulars of which were given in yesterday "Theune, was not recovered until 10 o'clock in the forenoon. As was expected, it proved to be the body of Richard Gilbert, a middle aged man, employed by P. McCornnek as a teamster McCornnek, Jr. keeps a saloon on Market street, between Erie and Ontario streets, and as he is lame, by reason of an injury to one of his legs, Gilbert's daily duties included driving him to and from his saloon. Gilbert left the saloon with the buggy at about 10 o'clock, and must have stopped at some neighboring groggery, where he became intoxicated. He was in the habit of loing this. The horse was blind, and this accounts for its not going home when turned oose by the drunken gecupant of the buggy, and for its not stopping when it came to the edge of the abutment.

substantially the same courses in each of the three schools, and an effort will be made to furnish as good a corpe of instructors on the South and North as on the West Side. It is expected that the couvenience of attendance arising from having Division schools will at once show good results in greatly increasing the number who will avail themselves of this higher course of instruction.

A meeting of the Western Society of Civil Engineers was held last evening in Room 65 Honoré Block, for the purpose of electing officers. H. C. Nutt presided. The engineers of the city having reorganized under the above name, have held several meetings already. The attendance last evening was not large, but there were thirty-flyp votes east, counting proxy votes. The following officers were voted for: President, W. S. Smith: Vice-Presidents, W. S. Pope and S. S. Greeley; Secretary, L. P. Moorhouse; Treasurer, Charles Fitzsimmons; Librarian, J. W. Weston; Trustees, E. S. Chesebrough, D. C. Cregier, and S. S. Greeley. The Chairman and Secretary were instructed to canvass the ballots and report to-morrow afternoon at 4 p. m. This step was merely a formal one, and the officers named are virtually elected. After transacting some minor business the Society adjourned.

The proprietor of one of the beer gas complained against Monday was around you The proprietor of one of the beer-gardens complained against Monday was around yeater-day getting up a counter-petition to set himself right before the public and persuade the Mayor that he had never violated the order against music after 10:30 o'clock, and, furthermore, that the kind of music he dispensed was not objectionable in the least. In looking for signatures he dropped into the store of one of the persons who had signed the complaint against his place, and insisted upon his taking back what he had said, and afforded him an opportunity to do so by signing his petition. The petitioner objected, and maintained that his complaint was well founded, whereupon the "lie" was freely exchanged and a quarrel ensued. The end of it was that the injured individual there and then threatened to bring suit for damages in the sum of \$10,000 against all the complainants who would not take back what they had said. He did so shortly afterwards.

complainants who would not take back what they had said. He did so shortly afterwards.

THE WHISTLE NUISANCE.

In its crusade against the whistle nuisance, the Citizens' Association has been met more than half way by the manufacturers of the city, who, as a rule, have voluntarily announced their willingness to comply with the law, and have already instituted, or are about to institute, practical measures looking to a cessation of all the unnecessarily and exasperating tooting and shricking of the whistles on their premises. In many cases the whistles have been put inside the buildings, and other schemes resorted to in order to diminish the noise on the outside. The five complaints against the owners of as many tug-boats, referred to in Tax TaxBurk the other day, are to come up this afternoon at 3 o'clock before Justiee Wallace, when the aforesaid owners, who have been insisting on their alleged right to make as much noise as they please, will have a chance to show cause why they shouldn't be fined for a violation of the whistle ordinance.

CITY-HALL.

TER Treasurer yesterday received \$7,133 from the Water Department, \$6,982 from the Collect-or, and \$1,587 from the Controller.

THE Controller advertises for a site for an engine-house in the vicinity of Madison and Aberdeen streets. Bids will be opened the 25th. THE City Engineer examined the Clark and Wells street viaducts yesterday, and found them

in reasonably good condition, but needing some minor repairs, which will be made. minor repairs, which will be made.

The probabilities are that the State street bridge will remain closed to vehicles for at least twenty days. The material to repair it has to be gotten from Pittsburg, which will take ten days, and when it is here it is estimated that it will take ten more days to put it in place.

A DELEGATION of citizens of the Fourteenth Ward called yesterday to express their dissatisfaction with the distribution of the appropriation for sewers. They claim that contracts have been let for sewers in the ward where they were not needed, and that where they were most needed has been most neglected. They got very little satisfaction.

The Committee on Wharves and Public

little satisfaction.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, accompanied by the Mayor, visited the mouth of the canal yesterday afternoon to look into the proposition of the Canal Commissioners to vacate Lock street and transfer the bridge at that point to Ashland avenue. They were very favorably impressed with the suggestion made, but no conclusion or recommendation to the Council was agreed upon. Council was agreed upon.

Anono the building permits issued yesterday was one to John W. Polly, to erect a two-story dwelling, Park avenue, near Paulina street, to cost \$10,000; one to C. Brandal, to erect a one-story bowling-alley, Nos. 438 and 435 Randolph street, to cost \$2,000; one to J. W. Storch, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 47 Depuyster street, to cost \$2,400; one to G. Bessey, to erect a two-story factory, Ashiand avenue, to cost \$2,500; and one to J. M. Carthy, to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of May and Good streets, to cost \$2,100.

A REGULAR meeting of the Clinical Society of Rahnemann Hospital was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Dr. W. C. Parker, of Waukegan, reported two cases of intusseption of the bowels which had been cured by inten-Market street mass-meeting on account of his interruptions. The room was crowded with witnesses, ambitious limbs of the law, and Aldermen, and the entire afternoon was consumed in hearing evidence which ought to have been heard in half an hour, and the case was finally added to the long list now "under advisement."

in hearing evidence which ought to have been heard in half an hour, and the case was finally added to the long list now "under advisement."

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

The Health Department is in daily receipt of letters from persons having cure-all nostrums to dispose of. The following, received yesterday, is a fair sample:

"baldwin Aug 2n 1890. mr fra dear sir I have Learned from the papers of the lerabel caiamity in your city chaloria and fantum I have A shure cure the 3th does is sificient fur adults A few more is required for small children because there stomach is weak I will send you my reputation by male to day A paper printed in baldwin visconsin 40 case has been permanally cured by my medsin in 12 days if ye deem it worthy of exceptance I will furnish yu with the string of the resipt please read my papur and let me no by return of mail I hant lost one cas this sumer no never did in all my practic with this medsin my feelins extends toward all my fellar creaturs yours with respecks madam Anderson baldwin at croix co. wis ps I will send you A sampel bottle to-day by express and ful particulars."

The "sampel bottle" did not come to hand during the day, but was hourly expected. When it arrives it will be tried upon the first adult case of "chaloria and fantum" which comes under the Department's notice.

SMALL-POX IN LAKE.

A case of small-pox was reported yesterday from No. 508 Atlantic street, Town of Lake. The unfortunate is a child of a Mr. Kinnelly, who is a fireman on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the case was reported to the Health Department's notice.

SMALL-POX IN LAKE.

A case of small-pox was reported yesterday from No. 508 Atlantic street, Town of Lake. The unfortunate is a child of a Mr. Kinnelly, who is a fireman on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the case was reported to the Health Department on the supposition that the City of Chicago was only too anxious to take care of such cases, which is a mistake. Dr. De Wolf, however, communicated with the auth

COUNTY-BUILDING.

THE Committee on Public Charities of the County Board met yesterday afternoon, audited a few bills, granted the usual run of passes, and adjourned. The Joint Committee will probably neet to-day.

meet to-day.

STATN'S-ATTORNEY MILLS yesterday showed the Arizona Indian runners through the county-offices and the jail. The braves gave some exhibitions of their powers in the jail-yard, and expressed satisfaction with their treatment. The redskins were told that Mr. Starkie, the short-hand man of the Criminal Court, who is rather dark visaged, was a member of their tribe, whereupon they executed a war-dance about that gentleman, much to the amusement of the officials.

The Committee of Equalization of the County

of the officials.

The Committee of Equalization of the County Board have been in session daily in the County Treasurer's office hearing complaints from taxpayers. There have been only nine complaints entered up to date. The books will remain open during this week, and all citizens who have any fault to find with their assessment will be expected to call on the Committee before Saturday, as the books will be closed after that day, and the Committee will go into deliberative seasion.

THE UNITED STATES.

ted to \$35,553, of which \$30,217 was for pirits, \$4,167 for tobacco and cigars, and \$1,030

Ten thousand dollars in gold was disbursed yesterday at the Sub-Treasury. The silver clerk exhibited receipts amounting to \$7,000, and disbursements footing up \$3,000.

THE collections for duties yesterday amounted to \$7,684. Following are the dutiable goods received: Hitcheock & Foster, 7,500 railroad ties; Goodenow & Hinds, 1,700 telegraph-poles and 1,100 posts; John Woolmer & Co., 9,000 railroad ties.

ties.

GEN. McDowell. Pesterday received a communication from the Superintendent of the Mint, asking as to the capacity of the new Government Building for the storage of silver which has accumulated at the mint and at the Treasury. The vaults of the Sub-Treasury here will hold about 100 tons, and already there have been reports to the effect that the vaults are cracking under the weight of buillion. Gen. McDowell considers the vaults amply strong enough to sustain the weight intended for them, but does not believe that there is any room for the Treasury bullion.

Durang the month of July just passed the carriers in the Chicago Post-Office delivered 18,824 registered letters, 2,013,710 mail letters,

415,498 mail postal cards, 281,125 local letters, 255,381 local postal cards, and 683,448 newspapers, etc. They collected 2,625,985 letters, 762,113 postal cards, 625,272 newspapers, etc., and returned 5,120 letters to the office. The total postage on local matter delivered through the boxes, general delivered through the boxes, general delivered and newspaper and periodical stamps for the month aggregated \$105,382, which is an unusually large increase. Domestic money orders to the amount of \$74,334 were issued, and \$538, 836 paid. The foreign orders aggregate as follows: Canadian, paid \$1,901, issued \$3,936; British, paid \$1,236, issued \$4,834; German, paid \$3,814, issued \$1,462; Italian, issued \$4,331; French, issued \$119. The receipts from this department were \$650,-925, the payments \$651,178.

DUST TO DUST.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES over the late Peter Page at his late reaction.

No. 1825 Michigan avenue, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock drew together such an assembly as is rarely seep when the final opportunity comes to pay the last sad tributes of respect to departed worth. The men who by their presence bore witness to the esteem in which the deceased had so long been held were in

presence bore witness to the esteem in which the deceased had so long been held were in great part the ploneers of civilization in this section,—men who have grown up with Chicago, and have had no small part in the making of its history. The family residence was filled to overflowing with the friends and acquaintances of a lifetime, and the reverent air, the subdued mien, told the story of a loss sincerely mourned. The remains of the deceased pioneer lay in a hand-some coffu in the front parlot, through which the perfumes of the many floral offerings penetrated to the farthest nook and corner. The services were brief but impressive. The Rev. Arthur Mitchell recounted the many virtues and the exalted traits of character for which the deceased was so well known, and voiced the general sorrow which followed the news of his sudden taking-off. A quartet sang several appropriate selections in a manner which added to the impressive solemnity of the occasion. The remains were then borne to the sombre hearse by R. F. French. Gov. Bross, L. D. Boone, T. B. Carter, Palmer V. Kellogg, Dr. Hamil, Prof. Allen, and D. B. Cook, and a large concourse of mourners in carriages followed them to Graceland, where they were reverently laid in their last narrow resting place. Among the many promineat porsons who attended the service or followed the body to the grave were Tuthill King, A. J. Galloway, Gen. Hart L. Stewart, John Gray, Edward Ely, Theodore Doty, Cornelius Price, J. H. Dunham, John M. Van Osdel, James Couch, Judge Otis, H. T. Steele, J. H. McVicker, Cyrus Bafuley, Alexander Wolcott, L. C. F. Freer, W. B. H. Gray, Charles Foliansbee, John Borden, Prof. Grover, John Wentworth, Thomas S. Dobbins, William Lock, George Prussing, F. D. Gray, J. C. Farwell, Marcus C. Stearns, S. B. Coob, se-Mayor Raymond, Ira C. Stearns, S. B. Cobb, se-Mayor Raymon

SPORTING.

THE TURF.
The North Side Driving Association gave in interesting matinée at its track in Lake View yesterday afternoon, with the following results:

it was, therefore, no surprise when the attendance proved the smallest that ever gathered on the grounds, not over 2,000 persons being present. The program included races for the 2:27, 2:21, and 2:25 classes, the last-mentioned at two-mile heats. Daisydale, John Grant, Dan Smith, Black Cloud, Robert McGregor, Penelope, Timothy, and Nigger Baby answered the call for 2:27 horses. With speculators Daisydale and the call, and brought \$50 against \$25 for Grant and \$32 for the field. Daisydale won in straight heats in 2:22, 2:21, and 2:20, never being headed. Grant broke on the first quarter of the first heat, and did not make an effort during the mile. In the second heat he captured second place by fast work on the homestretch, Black Cloud and Robert McGregor disputing the ground with him to within fifty yards of the wire, when both broke and finished running, for which they were penalized and placed behind Dan Smith, who brushed home very strong. Grant pressed Daisydale through the whole mile in the third heat, and established himself as a good but slightly overmatched horse. Black Cloud was a good third in the last heat, securing the position by trotting the last half at a wonderful speed. Monroe Calet. Moose, Capt. Emmons. Voltaire, and Lucy competed in the 2:21 event. In the pools Monroe Chief sold for \$50, Moose \$35, and the field \$5. Moose was well thought of, and was stanchly supported by the Canadians, many of whom are here expressly to back him. He did not win a heat. In going away he exhibited great speed, but coming home died away. Monroe Chief made an unusually bad break on the first turn in the first heaf, and was laid up thereafter. Moose led to the homestretch, where Emmons overhauled and beat him a length, in 2:20. The next three heats were comparatively easy work for Moroe Chief, Anna H., Tekonsha, Johnny Gordon, and Envoy. Betting was: Unolala, \$50; Gray Chief, \$20; the field, \$10. Envoy led for a third of a mile in the first heat, unola handly beat a field composed of Gray Chief, Anna H., Tekonsha

BASE-BALL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Boston, Aug. S.—One inning only was played in the Chicago-Boston game, on account of rain.

To the Western Associated Press Boston, Aug. 3.—Chicago, 3; Boston, 1.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3.—No game today on account of rain. The Worcesters have engaged Sullivan, late eatcher of the Dubuques, and he will join the team in Cleveland as change catcher and centre-fielder. Stovey will play first base until Chub Sullivan recovers, which will not be for several weeks.

BODINE IN TROUBLE. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Col. Bodine, Captain of the American team in Ireland, had all his baggage seized by custom officers yesterday, a quantity of dutiable goods having been discovered in his gun-case. The traps of another member of the team are also reported seized, and for the same cause.

THANKS.

New YORK, Aug. 3.—The American Rifle
Association to-day formally thanked Col. Bodine and team for the unparalleled achievements of the Dollymount butts.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but \$5 a set.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, of Lake street.

FIENDISH MURDER

John McMahon Shot Dead in His House by a Burglar.

The Victim, Awakened by the Noise, Rises in His Bed,

Asks "Who's There," and Receives a Bullet Through the Heart.

The Burglar's Pal Threatens to Shoot Neighbor Aroused by the Tragedy.

Both the Buffians Make Their Escape-Thirteen Arrests on Suspicion.

One of Them Closely Answers the Description of the Murderer.

To the long list of murders committed in Cook County must be added yet another. The Hensley, the Bohnow and other like crimes are increased by one more equally atrocious, and fully rivaling them in mystery. John McMahon lies dead; three children are rendered orphans, and a wife is almost frantic with grief. A peaceable citizen is pierced through the heart by a burglar's bullet while in his bed beside his wife and infant child. A murder as terrible in all its surroundings as has ever been com-mitted in this city. This, in brief, is the record of the tragedy enacted at an early hour yesterday morning in the southwestern portion of the city. Laurel street is a short thoroughfare running from Thirty-first street to Egan avenue, the city limit. What was formerly F street is now called Thirty-eighth court, and on the corner of this street and Laurel, John McMahon had his saloon and dweiling. McMahon's house is a two-story frame, facing west, the front being on Laurel street. Along Thirty-eighth court the main building runs perhaps forty feet, and in its rear is a one-story frame ad dition, which is used for a kitchen and sleep-ing rooms. The windows are not over three-and-a-half or four feet from the sidewalk. Adjoining north, on Laurel street, McMahon and-a-half or four feet from the sidewalk. Adjoining north, on Laurel street, McMahon owned another two-story frame tenement, which is occupied by six families. Between these two houses is a narrow alley, below grade, which is reached by going down a small flight of steps. McMahon's saloon looks out on Laurel street. The north side is occupied by the bar, and the room is furnished like all of its class in the neighborhood, with chairs and tables. It was cleanly, and one of the best kept in the vicinity. The barroom is almost square. Back of the barroom is a fairly-sized square apartment which was used as a sort of sitting-room by the family. To the north of this is a little bed-room, such as is usually found in frame cottages, the window of which faces north on to the narrow alley previously mentioned. The bed stood with the head northward, just east of the window. Opposit stood a bureau. Mr. McMahon slept on the side nearest the window, and a person could raise or look out of the window from where he lay. Opposit the door leading into the bedroom from the sitting-room is a window overlooking the street. East of this a few feet is a door which leads into a little vestibule and divides the main building from the addition. From the street to the vestibule is up one step and then there are the stairs which lead to the second floor. Turn-

the addition. From the street to the vestibule is up one step and then there are the stairs which lead to the second floor. Turning either way from the vestibule, one could enter the sitting-room or kitchen and diningroom. The McMahon family occupy all of the lower portion of the house and the entire front of the second floor, four rooms in the rear part being rented to a family named Spike, consisting of husband, wife, and son, the last a young man. The immediate cause of the murder, as stated in the outset of this narration, was robbery. John McMahon, or "Johnny," as he was familiarly called, was a man who was exceedingly well-liked and popular in the vicinity. Though he was a saloonkeeper, and in a locality known to be somewhat hard, he had the name and reputation of keeping an orderly place and providing well for his family. He, never imbibed strong liquor.

present location in 1874. He did well as a saloonkeeper, accumulating considerable money. He was Treasurer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and he handled considerable money belonging to the organization. Last Sunday he should have collected several hundred dollars of dues. Monday was pay-day at the brickyards and at several of the packing-houses. A great many scores were settled on that day, and, besides, considerable money was faken in over the bar. It was always supposed by the neighbors that McMahon kept from \$1,200 to \$3,000 near him all the time. How true this is, no one seems to know.

siderable money was taken in over the bar. It was always supposed by the neighbors that McMahon kept from \$1,200 to \$3,000 near him all the time. How true this is, no one seems to know.

He was a spare-bailt young man, hardy and strong, and he was very kind to the poor people in the vicinity, especially during the Stock-Yards strike.

It should also be stated that opposit the McMahon property there is a large stretch of open prairie, upon which are located several brickyards, and several blocks west is Fowler's packing-house.

At 10 o'clock Monday night McMahon closed his saloon and shortly after retired with his wife and child for the night. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the pair were awakened by some one standing at the foot of their bed, near the door leading into the sitting-room. The intruder had apparently been fumbling about the bed. McMahon raised up half-way in bed, his wife having hold of him, and was about to say something, when the burglar responded with, "Don't you say a word you—or I will kill you." Mr. McMahon sald "All right," or something like it, when there was a flash and a report, and the murderer turned about and ran out of the door leading into the street and around the corner northward across the prairie. After being shot McMahon, slept in an adjoining room, and as soon as they heard the shot and the criter expired. The bullet had entered the left nipple and pierced the heart. Miss Halligan and Miss Rafferty, sister and niece of Mrs. McMahon, slept in an adjoining room, and as soon as they heard the shot and the cries of Mrs. McMahon they ran in and saw the wife leaning over the prostrate form of her husband, holding up his head. Dr. Joseph Reilly and C. P. Caldwell, of No. 3825 South Halsted street, were at once sent for, but they could do nothing: the bullet had performed its murderous work.

Mrs. McMahon was in a condition bordering on frenzy, from which she had not yet recovered last evening. Her condition is indeed a sad and pilable one, as she is liable to give birth to a child

If the lower stat of the outside blinds, then lifted the latches, and PRIED OPEN THE LOWER WINDOW SASH. After getting in he made full preparations for getting out by unlocking and opening the door that led into the street. Once out, escape, they knew, was easy. But there is a remarkable boldness about this robbery and murder which stands unexcelled. The brickyard employés go to work at that hour at this season of the year, and many of them would pass by this very point on their way to labor. In this connection might be stated another fact. At No. 2826 South Haisted street Henry Behrns has a inger-beer saloon. This is one door north of Thirty-eighth court, on the west side of the street. He closed his saloon Monday night between 11 and 12 o'clock. Some time during the early hours of yesterday morning his place was entered by burglars and from \$15 to \$20 worth of property, taken. The burglars entered through a transom over the street door. They seemed to have stopped and had a good time. They at Mr. Behrus' lunch, drank his beer, and smoked his clgars. They

carried away a box of plug tobacco and several boxes of cigars. They sat down at a table, and Mr. Behrns found two empty beerglasses where they had left them. They ransacked the money-drawer, threw his papers about, but only got about 60 cents in cash. They also took an empty beer-glass and some half a dozen lemons. In was no doubt these same burglars who killed McMahon, for one of Mr. Behrns' empty cigar-boxes and several lemons were found on the McMahon premises. Two of the lemons were found in the sitting-room, off which the tragedy took place, and it is believed that they were saturated with chloroform. Another lemon and the cigar-box were found in the alley. Mr. Behrns thinks that he came out luckly under the circumstances.

Thomas Donegan is a tenant of the McMahons in the house north of the saloon, which is numbered 3827 Laurel street,—the saloon number is 3829. Mr. Donegan heard the shot and screams, and he at once stipped on his pantaloons and came down-stairs. Here he was met by a ruffian with cocked revolver who told him to go back up-stairs, and he went without further parley, as the burglar promised to shoot him down like a dog if he delayed. When Donegan came down again the burglar was gone. He thought that he was in his stocking-feet, but there are some who believe that he wore rubber shoes. He was dressed in a dark coat, gray pants, and had on a slouched hat. He was somewhat above the medium hight, and Mr. Donegan believes that he had no beard.

Mrs. Bowker, who lives in the same house with Mr. Donegan, saw this identical fellow, described him about as Mr. Donegan did, and said she saw him running northward across the prairie after she heard the shot and Mrs. McMahon's subsequent screams.

Miss Mary Finerty, who lives on the sonthwest corner of the street, opposit the saloon, said that she heard a peculiar sound about 4 colock as if something had struck the vincer and contents the same house with the corner of the street, opposit the saloon, said that she heard a peculiar sound about 4 colock as

miss shary rinerty, who lives on the solutions west corner of the street, opposit the saloon, said that she heard a peculiar sound about 4 o'clock, as if something had struck the window of the room in which she was sleeping. She looked out in front of McMahon's saloon she looked out in front of Memanon's saloon and saw a man pick up something and shortly after run away in the same direction as Mrs. Bowker had seen him go. Her description tallies with that of Mr. Donegan and Mrs. Bowker.

Mrs. MeMahon was too much prostrated to

Mrs. McManon was too much prostrated to give a description of the occurrence. It is only a short time ago since burglars tried to enter the house from the north window in the alley, but were frightened off. They cut a slat off the lower part of the blind, as in the present instance, and hence it is believed that they are the same parties who committed this murder. There are some who assert that

TWO SHOTS WERE FIRED,

instead of one, and the latter theory would seem correct. A lower pane of glass in the upper sash of the window looking out of the sitting-room has a small hole in it, appearing as though made by a bullet. This would account for the noise, "as if something struck a window," as described by Miss Finerty. The murder caused the most intense excitement in the vicinity, and all day long the house was surrounded by an anxious crowd who talked of nothing but the tragedy.

At 2 o'clock Coroner Mann appeared and commenced the investigation of the tragedy. He selected the following jury: Foreman, Mathew Fleming, John Nugent, A. Rourke, William Burke, Samuel Folley, and John O'Conner. In the absence of County-Physician Bluthardt, Drs. Reilly and Caldwell, who had been called in the morning, assisted by Dr. J. M. Hutchinson, of 173 Blue Island avenue, were empowered to make the post-mortem examination. The ball entered one inch above the left nipple, passed between the fourth and fifth-ribs of the left side, entered the pericardium, pierced the upper part of the left ventricle, and passed between the fourth and fifth ribs of the left side, entered the pericardium, pierced the upper part of the left ventricle, and passed out at the commencing aorta. It passed through the upper lobe of the right lung, shattered the seventh rib, and was found lodged under the skin between the sixth and seventh ribs on the right side. The bullet was of 32-calibre, and a little nicked in one circle. The shot was fired so closely to McMahon's breast that the powder burned his shirt.

enter the sitting room or kitchen and diningroom. The McMahon family occupy all of
the lower portion of the house and the entire
front of the second floor, four rooms in
the rear part being rented to a family
named Spike, consisting of husband, wife, and
son, the last a young man. The immediate
cause of the murder, as stated in the outset
of this narration, was robbery. John McMahon, or "Johnny," as he was familiarly
called, was a man who was exceedingly wellliked and popular in the vicinity. Though
the was a saloonkeeper, and in a locality
known to be somewhat hard, he had the
name and reputation of keeping an orderly
place and providing well for his family. He
never imbibed strong liquor.

HE CAME FROM IRELAND
about fifteen years ago, and settled in the
present location in 1874. He did well as a
present location in 1874. He did well as a
light suit of clothes. He had a mustache, hirt. Mrs. Mary F. McMahon, the wife of the de

shot. He was thin and spare built, perhaps five feet eight inches high, and dressed in a light suit of clothes. He had a mustache, but no whiskers. He had dark hair, but she could not recollect the kind of a hat he wore. The deceased after he was shot sprang out of bed, and fell dead in the middle of the floor of the adjoining room without uttering a word. She got up immediately, and went over to him to raise him up, but found that life was extinct. The light had been left burning in the room, and all the windows had been fastened down the evening previous before they retired. When she got up she found the windows all down, but the curtain to the window looking out on Thirty-eighth court had been rolled up and the blind had been cut, and one of the lower slats was hanging down. Last Friday morning she had found that one of the slats to the window-blind back of their bed had been cut ou. She did not know that her husband had any enemies, and so far as she knew he had no trouble with any one. She did not know how much money her husband had in his pockets. Hispantaloons had hung, when they retired, at the head of the bed, and she found them in the next room. She missed no valuables from the house, and smelled nothing in the room save the burnt powder after the shooting. Her husband had been Treasurer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and he had kept the money in his howse until about a week ago, when he deposited it in the bank. She did not think that she would be able to recognize the man

Miss Lizzie Halligan, sister of Mrs. McMahon, who slept in an adjoining room, was the next witness. She was awakened by hearing the screams of her sister and, upon going into the room saw her stooping over the dead body of her husband. She had no actual knowledge of the occurrence of the tragedy, but she stated that a week ago she came home about 2 o'clock in the morning from the wake of a deceased friend, and, after getting into bed and looking out of a side window, she saw three men on the sidewalk. One of them had his hands on the fence, and he acted as though he was trying to look into the window. They went away, and she got up and called Mr. McMahon, who came in and looked out of the window. He said that he saw the three men coming back, but they did not come again to the window, and no more was heard of thein that night.

Maggie Rafferty, a young girl, who is a neighbor of the McMahon family, said that she was awakened at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by a noise which sounded as though something small had struck a window-glass. She got up and looked out of the north window and saw a man on the sidewalk close to the front end and a little north of the entrance as she thought of the McMahon saloon. The man appeared to be dressed in dark clothes, and wore a broad-brimmed dark hat, which he appeared to be putting on, and had just put on his coat. He reached down and picked up something. She did not see his face. After stooping he raised up and ran northward. She afterwards learned of the shooting, but did not hear the shot.

It was stated that some one had seen a man going to work, shortly after the murder, pick man WHO KILLED HER HUSBAND.

shot.

It was stated that some one had seen a man going to work, shortly after the murder, pick up a knife under the window through which the burglar had entered, which probably belonged to the murderer. If such a thing has been found it may aid in affording a clew, and the knife ought to be delivered to the police. Mr. Behrir's cigars which were stolen were of a peculiar make, and he left a number at the stations, so that they may aid the police in the discovery of the murderer. The Coroner adjourned the inquest until 8 o'clock next Monday morning in the Town Hall of Lake, which is near the scene.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

The Deering Street Station—the nearest to the scene of the murder—was kept in a state of constant commotion yesterday by the arrival of persons arrested under suspicion of being connected with the crime. Up to 6 p. m. thirteen men had been arrested, but with one exception there was no special evidence to implicate them as having had a hand in the murder, or if there was the police authorities kept very quiet about it. Ine work of scouring the territory likely to harbor the criminals was begun almost immediately after the commission of the murder by Lieut. Bedell and Sergt. Shepherd, of the Deering Street Station. Officer Enright, according to the Lieutenant's statement, was within two blocks of the scene of

the murder when it occurred, and met the people who were hurrying to telephone for the doctor. From the drug store where this was done Enright telephoned to the Deering-Street Station, the alarm reaching there at 4:15 a. m. Immediately upon its receipt Lieut. Bedell and Sergt. Shepherd proceeded to the scene, which they reached at 4:40. Having heard Donegan's story, they took him with them to aid in the identification of such parties as circumstances might cause suspicion to rest upon, and started on a tour of investigation, during which they visited every boarding-house in the territory embraced by Forty-third, Fifty-fifth, Halsted, and Laurel streets, and arrested several men, some of them noto-

circumstances might cause suspiction to rest upon, and started on a tour of investigation, during which they visited every boarding-house in the territory embraced by Forty-third, Fifty-fifth, Halsted, and Laurel streets, and arrested several men, some of them notoriously bad characters of the neighborhood, who were run in on general principles, others strangers who could not give a good account of themselves.

Other officers belonging to the station were also set to work, and one of these, Officer Mahoney, at 7:30 a. m. arrested a man on the corner of Thirty-seventh and Halsted streets whose name the detectives declined to furnish. He is a young man of 23 to 25 years of age, answering very fully the description of the man seen by Donegan, Miss Finerty, and others, as already mentioned. When arrested he stated that he belonged to Pennsylvania, and had been at Roodhouse, Ill., from which place he arrived early that morning. When the Lieutenant heard of his capture he drove to the station with Donegan, who, on seeing the prisoner, exclaimed, "Hold that man, anyhow," giving the Lieutenant to understand that he could fully identify him as the man who had held the revolver under his nose and caused him to retreat while he made good his escape. The evidence which causes the police to incline to the belief that this man is the one who committed the murder consists of the fact that his clothes are similar in color to those described by those who saw the fugitive murderer, and also that on searching him they found in one of his pockets an empty pistol cartridge of an improved Smith & Wesson revolver, which just about fits the bullet which was extracted from the body of the deceased. Some weight is also attached to the fact that he wears shoes without heels upon them, a peculiarity which may account for Mrs. Bowker's imprived Smith & Wesson revolver, which just about fits the bullet which was extracted from the body of the deceased. Some weight is also attached to the fact that he wears shoes without heels upon the healt

where he noticed everything was quiet, a fact which he remarked to his companion, Sergt. Shepherd. Lieut. Bedell declined to supply the re-

porter with the names of any of the arrested parties, and stated that they would probably be held for some days yet, as Mrs. McMahon, being upon the verge of maternity, her request not to be confronted with the man whom she might identify as the murderer of her husband until she hes had time to be her husband until she has had time to beher husband until she has had time to be-come more composed was acceded to. This will be rather inconvenient for the prisoners, a large majority of whom are, of course, in-nocent of the crime; but, under the circum-stances, their detention cannot easily be avoided. The reason supplied for not giv-ing out the names of the arrested parties was, that their friends, hearing of their in-carceration, would go to work and frame al-ibis on which they would secure their re-lease before Mrs. McMahon had a chance of identifying them. identifying them.

4:30 in the morning when Dr. Reilley, by telephone from his office, notified police headquarters of the murder. A dispatch was at once sent to Lieut. Beadell and another to Superintendent O'Donnell, detailing only the brief facts and another to Superintendent O'Donnell, detailing only the brief facts given by the Doctor, A Tribune reporter shortly thereafter started for the scene. Both Superintendent O'Donnell and Lieut. Beadell had been at the house, obtained a few brief particulars, and had then hastened back to give the alarm. The scene was one never to be forgotten. Everything was just about in the position they were when the murder was committed. The severed slat in the blind, showing that a chisel or very sharp bocket-knife had been used to cut it; the empty ale barrel below, which the barglars had first mounted in order to enter the window they had opened. There was some lemon-peel upon the barrel, and within the room some lemons, one of which had been sucked dry. On a bureau laid a revolver which the murdered man had taken from under his pillow, and which he was undoubtedly attempting to use upon the burglars when he was killed. The body had been raised from the floor and laid upon a lounge in the same room. Beside it stood the frantic wife, whose cries of anguish could be heard for a block away, and at her feet was her little daughter, who is scarcely old enough to comprehend the terrible tragedy. The house was filled with lamentation. The hour was one when a large number of laborers are on their way to work at the Stock-Yards, and as McMahon's was the principal saloon this side of the Laurel-street bridge, it was the customary stopping-place of a number of men. It was here they

was here they

TOOK THEIR MORNING TODDY,
and not a few of them walked direct to
the saloon-door expecting to find it
open as usual, before they were apprised of
the night's doings. Then they would go
around to the side-door to look at the corpse,
and very few went away without teats welling to their eyes. All had words of praise
for the dead man and execration, for the
murderer.

ALL THE MORNING
men and women gathered in groups about

ing to their eyes. All had words of praise for the dead man and execration for the murderer.

ALL THE MORNING

men and women gathered in groups about the corner to chat and gossip over the latest horror, and the neighbers wondered who was to be the next victim and how the sacrifice was to be made. The reporter found a Mr. Dillon, who lives in an adjacent house, and who is perhaps more than all others most familiar with the full particulars of the affair. He tindly showed the reporter over everything. Burglars have been prowling about for two weeks at least. One hight last week he saw the shadows of three men in the back-yard, and at his approach they ran out through the open barn and got away. Thursday night they were again about, and the next morning the McM hons found a blind-slat cut out of their bedroom window. A few nights before Miss Halligan saw a man peering over the sense and in at the kitchen window. People in the vicinity have repeatedly seen three strangers prowling about at une asonable hours. The burglary, it not the murder, was therefore well planned. Mr. McMahon was not only the Trensurer of bareral wealthy societies, but he did quite a pivate banking business for men working at the Stock-Yards.

THE PLAN OF THE BURGLARY

was this: After opening the window the murderer mounted the ale-barrel, clambered in, and then opened the door next to the window for an escape. The window was reclosed. Two shots, and not one, were fired. Mrs. McMahon probably did not heed the second shot, but it was undoubtedly fired with the intention of killing her, the only person who saw the murder and the murderer's visage. The fact that there was a second shot fired is not generally known, and some refuse to believe it. The residents across the street heard it distinctly, and heard glass break. Now, there is a bullet-hole through a pane in the upper sash, and very near the right-hand corner. The bullet first glanced upon the sash frame, leaving quite a mark in the upper sash, and very near the right-hand corner. The bul

bullet was fired from the outside, and it equally certain that this bullet did not him McMahon. Few outside of the police was marked as made aware of this important fact.

The policy of the police was marked early in the day. It was briefly out in every suspicious person in any way asswering the descriptions, and to do everything in each individual's power towards setting a "squeal" as to what there's war out upon predatory excursions. A number of people, some notorious thieres included were placed under arrest, but thus far nothing has been found to implicate them. For instance, John Judge, alias Wilson, was found with his mustache shaven of, and he was run in. So were numberless others some for smaller causes than this, and some for better.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. MOVILLE, Aug. 3.-Arrived, Anchors D

BANKI

ALBERT M

BTOC JOHI Bankers a buy stocks o viii advisor Privileges Privileges

FREELA

C.H. McCoo
Om
MINER B
Organ
Min
STOCK
Opalini, N.O
General Off
OBTIZ MI
BLOO acres,
J. B.
Princip
ROBINSO

in a simil He has a enness an has taken at their few mon country, child, an hid him. West Ma a store it mess so profit the West Ma therefore appointm junction t with her temporar, Rogers, w

Friday
Circuit Co
The Ap
Ilver opin
Ilver opin
Ilver opin
Ilver opin
Ilver opin
Ilver opin
Illed to-m
Judges
In court
Judges
hear the 6

UN
Owen M
ment yest
cover pos
38, 8, layt

Mnrry \$2,200 aga Theodo trespass W. S. Ga J. W. Mc Son, John man, He Palmer, C. Strotz, B rach, S. C Edward ing \$10,00 . Sophia John W alleged a

FATHER POINT, Aug. 3.-Arrived, Man sippi, from Liverpool.

London, Aug. 3.—The Helvetla, Hol London, Aug. 3.—The Helvetia, Holland, Adriondack; Ganos, Gloucester, Lartington, Lizzie, Swaledale, from New York; Angli, from Boston; Enchantress, from Baltimore; Cybele, Liddlesdale, and Zeutonia, from Montreal, have arrived out.

New York, Aug. 3.—Arrived, steamship Bothnia and Wyoming, from Liverpool; Alsetia, from London; State of Georgia, from Glasgow; and Wieland, from Hamburg.

Liverpool, Aug. 3.—Arrived, Java, from Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 3.—The United States steamer Quinnebaug has arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.-John Weaver, an old actor, died suddenly to-day at his resi

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys rose, fleas, flies, and bedbugs.

HOFFMAN-BALL-Aug. 3, by the Rev. Dr. Nerton Cincinnati and Baltimore papers please coop.

DEATHS.

WATT-At No. 30 Depuyster-st., Aug. 2 John A. Watt, axed 22 years; months and 2 days. Funeral from r sidence on Wednesday, Aug. 4 at 10 elock by carriages to Graceland.

TUELLE-Aug. I, in this city, Huldah M. Tuella, wife of the late H. M. Tuelle, aged Oyears, [27] Hochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A LL REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE FOULteenth Ward are requested to attend a mameeting to be held Thursday evening. Aug. h. at 1
o'clean Aurora Turner Hall. The object is uptition the City Council for an immediate consideration of the Aldermanic contest in the ward.

THE FIRST WARD YOUNG MEN'S GARFIED
and Arthur Club will meet to-night at 8 o'clear a
the Grand Pacific Hotel for permanent organisate.

THE FIFTH WARD YOUNG MEN'S GARFIED
and Arthur Club will hold a meeting this evening
at their hall, corner of Iwenty-third-st, and Portingav. Business of importance will be transacted.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLIF
will hold a regular meeting this evening at
o'clock at Mans' Hall, corner of Twelfth and willssta, for the purpose of selecting an Executive Committee for the ensuing six months and for the tranaction of other business of importance.

Miscellnaeous. PEGULAR MEETING OF THE THIRTEATH Ward Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Ca-heid this evening. Come all. Speakers: Consider E. Willett, E. B. Sherman, and Ald. George F. Switt. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE NINT
Ward Republican Club at Carpenter's Hall
West Madison-st, to-morrow evening at 8 clock
THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE
BOARD OF Managers of Chicago-Home for the
Friendless will be held this morning at 80 cclock THE MONTHLY BUSINESS MEETING OF THE West Side Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be omitted this month. will be omitted this month.

THE CHICAGO ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY
will meet at Parlor 44, Pacific Hotel, this events
at 8 o'clock. Besides the transaction of ordinary less
incess, interesting papers will be read and decrease
on the subjects of electricity, disease of children
surgery, ophthalmology and otology.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE MAYAL gers of the Woman's Exchange will be held at
their rooms, 163 Wabash-av., corner Monros-si, ismorrow at 10 a. m.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

REGULAR SALE 9:30 THIS MORNING. Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets. 150 New and Good Second-hand Carpets,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Including Entire Furniture of lar PRIVATE RESIDENCE, EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c. 5.000 pounds MIXED PAINTS, assorted colors. BIG SALE. Be on hand for bargains. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. 84 and 86 Randojne

214 and 216 Madison-st.

OUR USUAL WEDNESDAY AUCTION SALE Boots, Shoes, & Slippers

Will be held August 4, with a clean, well a stock of seasonable goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Medico By HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctioneers, 199, 201, and 205 East R

- SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE LAMPS, &c., &c., AT OUR TRADE SALE. Wednesday, Aug. 4, 10 a. m.

Goods packed by experienced packers.

Large Line during "Encampment Weel."

HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctioneers.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION 60

Their popular monthly drawings, never postpore have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUIS VILLE, KY. THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY, according to a contrast made with the owners of the Frankfort grant for eperiod of five years, occurred regularly on the LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH, Sundays and Fridays excepted.

period of five years, occurred regularly on the last. DAY OF EVERY MONTH, Sundays and Prigare street. The United States Circuit Court on Marchal rescheded the following decision:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawwings are fair.

The management call attention to the liberal scheme which has met with auch popular havos.

Read the following attractive prizes:

1 Prize. \$3,00 100 Prizes 50 esch. 100 11 Prizes 50 esch. 100 20 Prizes 50 esch. 100 10 Prizes 50 esch. 100 20 Prizes 50 esch. 100

CHICAS TILE Y Call on us to learn what Collectors and Colle-Agencies are on their last less.

KRANZ Presh Every Day, Constitution of the West Card Hall State of the West Card Market of the Windowskip Wholesman of the Windowskip Windowskip

HAIR GOODS. HARR Wholesale & Retnit. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. saysher. Sole agent for the "MULTPORE" Ways made to order and warranted. Bernhardt Ways.

71 STATE-ST.

TRUNKS.

On We not recore papers, leagues) tried by a tried by a tried by a tried by a fact on a fact on a fact on a fact on the parts of the parts of the profit of

FINANCIAL

CHICAGO,
HAS FOR SALE
1100,000 District of Columbia Bonds, guaranteed by Government, at par.
1100,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4 per cent Bonds at 90c.
1100,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad 1st Mortgage 5s at par, and other first-class Securities.

DAY & FIELD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS. 130 LaSalle-st. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

ALBERT M. DAY.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Special.

STOCK SPECULATION. JOHN A. DODGE & CO., d Brokers, 12 WALL-ST., New York Basker and a serious margin, and, when desired, for stocks on reasonable margin, and, when desired, all devise when and what to buy. Also Stock fill devise when he will be serious and the stock of the serious particular to the serious pall information on application, and Week-stock pall information of the serious pal

MINING CARDS. CHRISOLYTE SILVER MINING CO. location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado. Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each. Principal offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. FREELAND MINING COMPANY.

Clear Creek County, Colorado. Capital, \$5,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$25 each. S. C. McCormick, President; E. W. Willett, Secretary TRON SILVER MINING CO.

location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado Capital, \$10,000,000; 500,000 Shares, \$20 each, D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Sec 1417. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. T ITTLE CHIEF MINING CO.

Mine at Leadville, Colorado. Capital. 510,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each.

D.H. McCormick, President; D. F. Verdenal, Sec.

Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. MINER BOY MINING COMPANY. Organized under the Laws of Colorado

AA

RE,

for a

2,708 1,800 900

or.

Mines on Breeze Hill, near Leadville. STOCK FULL PAID AND UNASSESSABLE.

Link Structure of the Community of the DETIZ MINE GRANT CO.

num acres, in Santa Fe County, near Santa Fe J. B. Chaffee and S. B. Elkins, Trustees. Principal office, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

ROBINSON CONSOLIDATED MINING C Mines at Ten Mile, Summit Co., Colorado.

Capital, \$10,000,000; 200,000 Shares, \$50 each. Geo. D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Sec Roberts, President; D. F. Verdena tary. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

VALLEY FORGE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Bed Rock (near Prescott), Arnona.

HENRY BOOTH, President, GALUSHA ANDERSON, Vice-President.

"Arizons Illustrated" sent free by G. A. SMITH & CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES. Franz Unruh filed a bill yesterday chargng his wife Caroline with deserting him the very day they were married, and with adul-

Ing his wife Caroline with deserting him the very day they were married, and with adultery since then with divers persons.

Simon Burkman asked for a similar decree against Ida C. Burkman, on account of her alleged adultery and drunkenness.

The patience of Sarah Finkelstein is also exhausted by enduring the drunken ways, and cruelty for her husband, Abraham Finkelstein, the last ten years and more. She claims to have always been a faithful wife, and to have borne him four children, but he retorted by kicking her around the house and threatening to kill her, so that she prefers the hardship of earning her own living to enduring his brutality.

Lastly, Eva Davies told a highly-ornamented story of the wrongs she has suffered at the hands of George F. Davies. They were married Nov. 8, 1876, when she was 18 years old, and for a few months they lived happily, until her serenity was somewhat disturbed by finding him one night in the servant's room. On another occasion she charges he committed adultery with a Mrs. Barclay, a guest in their house, and at divers other times has in a similar way broken his marriage vows. He has also been guilty of habitaal drunkenness and cruelty, and according to her story has taken delight in wantonly abusing her at their home, 217 West Madison street. A few months ago she took a trip into the country, and while there he stole away her child, and she cannot find where he has hid him. She owns the property No. 225 West Madison street, where he is managing a store for her, but he attends to the business so negligently that she receives no profit therefrom. The house No. 225 West Madison street is built on leased fround, and is mortgaged for \$1,000. She herefore asks for the usual divorce, for the appointment of a Receiver, and for an injunction to prevent Davies from interfering with her or her property in any way. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Rogers, without bond.

Friday will be the last day of service in the Circuit Court to the August term. The Appellate Court were expected to de Inter Appellate Court were expected to deliver opinions to-day, but Judge McAllister was not down yesterday, so that the Judges had no opportunity to consult together. The opinions, however, will probably be sled to-morrow.

Judges Gary, Smith, and Jameson will be in court this morning to take defaults.

Judge Moran will be in court to-day to hear the Graham habeas corpus case.

UNITED STATES COURTS. Owen McNiff commenced a suit in eject-ment yesterday against John Boucher to retover possession of the N. W. 14 of Sec. 24, 3, 8, laying damages at \$10,000.

STATE COURTS. Murry Nelson began a suit yesterday for 2,200 against John Johnston.
Theodore Schwengel commenced a suit in

ass against W. O. George, M. E. Gates, despass against W. O. George, M. E. Gates, W. S. Gates, E. J. Martigo, William Stewart, J. W. MeGeogh, H. G. Withrow, John Wilson, John H. Vogt, Arnold Tripp, C. R. Shipman, Henry Hower, C. S. Waller, F. W. Almer, C. F. Schaefer, Louis. Schaffner, N. Strotz, B. Gradle, Harry Bush, Charles Bachrach, S. G. Pitkin, Ernst Hess, H. O. Collins, Edward Bornemann, and E. N. Fargo, claiming \$10,000 damages. Edward Bornemann, and E. N. Pangling \$10,000 damages.
Sophia Schroeder began a suit against John Woller, claiming \$5,000 damages for alleged assault and battery.

The Trial of the Pyx.

The Trial of the Pyx.

Pall Mall Gazette.

On Wednesday a trial took place which is not recorded in the law reports of the newspapers, Mr. Gladstone (with others his colleagues) was delivered into custody, was tried by a jury before Sir Frederick Polleck, and after examination had, was acquitted. Such is the bare statement of the facts: to the other world they are disguissed by varicus factions. When Mr. Gladstone "doubled" the parts of Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer a multitude of minor of the Exchequer a multitude of minor of the Exchequer a multitude of minor of the Mint, and thus he becomes liable to the judicial proceeding known as the "trial if the pyx." The pyx (which, by the by, say the Greek, way of spelling box) meant of the Mint, and thus he becomes liable to the judicial proceeding known as the "trial if the pyx." The pyx (which, by the by, say the Greek, way of spelling box) meant of the old holy casket containing the consented Host; same etymologists even tell us had the word survives, though transformed, and that the rulgar-seeming phrase, "Please he pigs," is really a devout reference to the unit cloone. Now it means, in Mint language, a certain from safe into which specime pieces from each batch of gold and silver collagre are placed. On a set day the land Chancellor summons a jury of gold-mailtis; he charges them with the assay of the pieces in the pyx, and, pending the result, a delivers into their custody all the officers of the Mint. From 1290 A. D. no precedent wists for the punishment of the Queen's bolings when they fail of their duty. The pyz-pleces have always-been of true weight and goodness, the coiners have always-been caulited. Fortunately, on Wednesday the fessit was as happy as usual, and the Master of the Mint is safe for another year.

I have long prescribed the Shakers' Sarape-

I have long prescribed the Shakers' Saraspe-les, and I think it a most valuable medicine. T remiab Binke, M. D., Gilmanton, N. H.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Open Strong but Close Decidedly Weak.

Decline Due to Realizations - The Market Unsettled.

Foreign Exchange Heavy-Moderate Currency Shipments.

The Produce Markets Active in Grain, an Quiet in Provisions-The Latter Irregular.

Spring Wheat Easier-Winter Wheat and Corn Stronger, with a Good Demand by Shippers.

FINANCIAL.

After a hesitating opening, caused by an attack by the bears, the market became active and strong, but in the afternoon weakness became noticeable again, and prices closed at a reaction of nearly 1 per cent. This turn is regarded as perfectly natural. If the market kep going without check in the way of the last two weeks everything would be at par in a month. Symptoms of higher rates for money, the at-tacks of the bears, and large sales to realize profits are evidences that the proper rectifying influences are at work to prevent too rapid a

Weakness was general. The few exception were Burlington & Quincy, which made ¾, to 12%; Alton advancing ¼, to 116¼; Northern Pacific preferred ¼, to 36¼; San Francisco ½, to 37½; and Mobile & Ohio ¾, to 23¾.

The losses were made by the investment stocks as well as the speculatives. Rock Island declined ½, to 115; C., C., C. & I. ¾, to 72½; Illi-

nois Central 1/4, to 110%; New York Central 1/4 to 133%; Michigan Central %, to 95%; Lake Shore %, to 108%; Erie %, to 43%; Northwest %, 500 74; the preferred 1%, to 15%; St. Paul 1, to 97%; the preferred 1%, to 109; Wabash %, to 41%; Ohio 1%, to 35%; St. Joe %, to 35; the preferred 1%, to 71%; Kansas & Texas 1%, to 38%; Pacific Mail 1%, to 41%; Delaware & Hudson 1%, to 81%; Lackawanna 1%, to 85%; Jersey Central %, to 75%; Reading 1%, to 16%; Wastern Union %, to 16%; Union Pacific 1%, to 16%; Western Union %, to 16%; Union Pacific 1%, to 16%; Western Union %, to 16%; Union Pacific 1%, to 16%; Western Union %, to 16%; Union Pacific 1%, to 16%; Western Union %, to 16%; Union Pacific 1%, to 16%; Western Union %, to 16%; Union Pacific 1%, to 16%; Western Union %, to 16%; Union Pacific 1%, to 16%; Western Union %, to 16%; Union Pacific 1%; Union Paci to 107%; Louisville & Nashville 1%, to 117%; Lake Erie & Western ¼, to 32¼; Canada Southern ¼, to 63½; Northern Pacific ¼, to 32½; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central ¼, to 17; Omaha I, to 46; the preferred 14, to 8014; Ontario & Western

36, to 28%.

The Eric second 6s opened at 91%, sold at 91% and 90%, and closed at 91.

In railroad bonds in New York last week a very active inquiry prevailed for the leading mortgages, and nearly all the securities in which there were transactions show an improvement in value. The largest transactions were in Eric consolidated seconds, which after declining to

consolidated seconds, which, after declining yer cent, to 90, in the early dealings, rose to 91% and closed at 91%; do funded 5s were also strong and advanced from 84% to 86%; the Denver & Rio Grande issues were very prominent in the dealings, more particularly the construction bonds, which sold up from 94½ to 95½, and closed at 95%. The more important changes in the week's transactions were an advance of 16 per cent in Kansas Pacific 7s (Leavenworth Branch cent in Kansas Pacific 7s (Leavenworth Branch), with coupon certificates; 7 in Ohio & Mississippi firsts (Springfield Division), 6 in Texas Pacific land grant incomes, 5 in Alton & Terro Haute incomes, 4¼ in Chicago & Alton firsts, 3 in Kansas Pacific Incomes, No. 16, and New York Central firsts coupon; 4 in Lebigh & Wilkesbarre incomes, and 2 per cent in Central lowa firsts and Wabash convertibles.

Government bonds were weaker in Chicago on a count of the heavy discount on New York expange, but in New York they were unchanged.

change, but in New York they were unchanged Chicago rates were: District of Columbia 3.65s Chicago rates were: District of Columbia 3.65s 98½ bid and 101 asked, ex. interest 1½ per cent; the 4s, 109½ bid and 109½ asked; the 4½, 111 bid and 111½ asked; the 5s, 102% bid and 102% asked, ex. interest 1½ per cent; the 6s, 104½ bid and 104% asked.

Foreign exchange was still dull, with a light supply of bills Bankers' sterling for last half of this month was selling ½ below spot rates, and October was 3½ below. Shipments of gold can be

October was & below. Shipments of gold can be made readily when bankers' demand sells at 483%. Round lots of £25,000 are now selling at 483%. for sight. Actual rates were 482 and 484. For 60-day commercial bills for prompt delivery 4794 @479% was paid; for delivery this month, 4794,0479% was paid; for delivery this month, 4794,0479%. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for 60 days and 522% for sight; 60-day-commercial bills, prompt delivery, were 5284,0528%; for delivery this month, 529%,0528%. For commercial 60-day bills, prompt delivery, on Havre and Marseilles 529%,0528% was paid; for the same, deliverable this month, 520,0528%. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, prompt delivery, were 530,0529%; same for delivery this month. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94% for 60 days and 94% for demand; 60-day commercial bills, prompt and this month's delivery, were 30%,0537-16. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 30% for 60 days and 40% for demand; 60 days commercial were 30%,030%. Austrian florins, 41%; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 57%.

The importation of specie and buillion at New

The importation of specie and builion at New York during the week ending July 30 amounted to \$124,397, including \$44,892 gold and \$79,505 silver. Since the 1st of January the importa-tions will reach \$5,134,564, consisting of \$1,954,548 gold, \$3,178,957 silver, and \$1,079 brass and copper coin. From the lst of August, 1879, to July 30, 1880, there has been a total importation of \$83,-

142,228, of which \$77,213,889 is gold and \$5,928,337 silver.

The foreign commerce of the port of New York for the week ended Saturday last showed a slight increase in exports over imports of merchandise. The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week were \$5,683,213, against \$5,748,315 for the corresponding week in 1879, and the imports of dry goods and \$8,683,213, against \$0,748,315 for the corresponding week in 1879, and the imports of dry goods and general merchandise \$8,661,532 (of which \$3,400,455 were dry goods), against \$6,168,413 in 1879. The exports of specie for the week were \$162,250 and the imports of specie \$124,197. The total exports of produce from Jan. 1 to date are \$224,825,732, against \$176,500,920 for the corresponding period in 1879; imports of dry goods and general merchandise, \$233,532,797, against \$176,050,822 last year, and the exports of specie, \$5,142,336, against year, and the exports of specie, \$5,142,336, against

\$11,464,278 last year. Chicago bank clearings were \$7,300,000. New York exchange was \$1.00 to \$1.25 per \$1,000 discount between banks. Loans were in moderate demand at 3@5 per cent on call and 5@7 per cent on time. The country demand for currency was light. Shippers' bills were \$1.50 to \$2.00 per \$1.000 discount.

was fight.
\$1,000 discount.
Sales of securities included St. Paul 7s at 109% and interest. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 90, and Chicago 45s and Cook County 45s at

Those who know most about the coal trade are bearish on the coal stocks, and lost the most money last year in selling them short. The same persons still think their prices too high. Sharing this opinion, the Public declares the coal trade to be in a most unhatural and unhealthy condition. The companies have so restricted production that the output of anthracite this year has been only 10,312,120 tons to June 30, against 11,887,987 to the same date last year, and only 11,107,215 tons to July 17, against 13,120,529 last year. Of the decrease to June 30, 708,733 tons were in shipments by the New Jersey Central, 201,546 by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, 98,666 by the Lackawanua, 93,938 by the Lehigh, 76,345 by the Delaware & Hudson, 48,825 by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 29,373 by the Eric. The companies estimate, however, that the excessive stocks accumulated so far that, with restrained production, high prices for coal can be secured for the rest of the year. On the other hand the Ledger, which for some reason is always an advocate of dearer coal, says:

The authracite coal trade proper is encourag-Those who know most about the coal trade are

some reason is always an advocate of dearer coal, says:

The authracite coal trade proper is encouraging, and gradually improves from week to week. There is steadily more demand for coal, prices are fully maintained, and rather more coal is making. Confidence is generally strengthening, and it now seems pretty well assured that the coal trade for the remaining months of 1889 will be active, and will not only save the trade for the remainder of 1889 from loss or disaster, but will carry it into another year greatly invigorated. The outlook for coal and fron is now good for both, and with the close of 1880 there is good reason to look for such results in the two great productions named as we have not had or dreamed of at any time in the past ten years.

We have received the following statement of the Controller of the Currency, dated Aug. 1,

1880, showing the amounts of National-band notes and of legal-tender notes butstanding at the dates of the passage of the acts of June 20, 1874, Jan. 11, 1875, and May 31, 1878, together with the amounts outstanding at date, and the in-presse or decrease:

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

tanding on and since May 31, Amount outstanding on and since 1858.

Amount on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks and banks retiring circulation under act of June 20, 1874.

Increase in deposit during the last month... 14,845.

Increase in deposit since Aug. 1, 1879... 201 [heluded]

*Circulation of National gold banks not included in the above, \$1.35,915. The Public has not been a believer in the re-cent rise of stocks. In its last issue it said: The Public has not been a believer in the recent rise of stocks. In its last issue it said:

The question is asked every day: Shail we not see a resistless demand from the outside public again, and a market taken completely beyond the control of speculative kings, as it was in 18:39? More than once last year, it is said, the great leaders became nlarmed and sold out, and yet the butside public went on buying stocks and pushing up prices, as if there had been no sales. Ultimately, "the royal family" had to get back their stocks again at higher figures, and the rush went on with little check until November. Sometimes, but not often, financial and speculative history repeats itself. A continued advance in the market has now become possible, because the conditions which permit now begin to appear: so much may be safely said. But it still remains the fact that the uncertainties of the summer and fall are by no means ended, and that the large speculative holders of stocks are still looking sharply for an opportunity to unload with advantage. It is still true that the buyer for investment has a better chance to buy cheaply if he waits a little.

About Reading the Philadelphia Lodger says mysteriously that it hears from a relimble source that indications of the untangling of the complications centering in the Receivership promise an earlier and less difficult adjustment than was thought. Purposes and objects are talked of and commented upon by parties who know whereof they speak that tend very much to brighten the future and encourage the hopes of those unfortunately involved in Reading's complications. Two or three years of full business will astonish the world with its wonderful earning capacity. Receivers of the Philadelphia &

will astonish the world with its wonderful earn-ing capacity. Receivers of the Phindelphia & Reading Railroad Company and of the Philadelding Railroad Company and of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company will soon be ready to make settlement for claims for sup-piles and materials furnished to the Companies. It is believed that the adjustment will take the form of Receivers' certificates, to be issued by directions of the Court, and which, being a perfeetly good security, will undoubtedly command a fair price and be a source of great relief to numerous creditors whose limited capital has been locked up by the suspension of the Com-

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, Aug. 3.—The opening was steady, and a fractional advance was made in Mobile & Ohio, Kausas & Texas, and the Wabash stocks, with a continuance of yesterday's strength in St. Paul & Omaha common and preferred. But St. Paul & Omaha common and preferred. But there were no large orders to buy, while there was a disposition to sell down the coal stocks. This, with no abatement in the feeding out of Erie, which has been pretty steadily sold for the past few days, proved too much for the balance of the list, which grew unsteady about noon, and from that hour on was more release week the market closwhich grew unsteady about noon, and from that hour on was more or less weak, the market closing at a slight recovery. There is no special feature in to-day's transactions, and the slight decline affords no evidence of any very free seiling. The people who have been conspicuous buyers all along have not parted with their holdings as yet, and there are no rumors of an unpleasant character affoat. Many are willing to acknowledge that prices are very high, but do not weaken in prophesying a continuance to an advance which has now been steadily maintained for weeks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Governments quiet and generally firm.

Bar sliver here, 1144.

Railroad bonds active and irregular.

State securities dull and unchanged.

The stock marketopened strong, and advanced \(\) to 1\(\) per cent, the latter in Kansas \(\) Texas and Central Pacific, but during the afternoon speculation became weak, and prices declined \(\) to 2\(\) per cent, the coal and Granger shares leading the downward movement. In the final dealings a firmer tone prevailed, and the general list recovered \(\) to 1 per cent, the latter New Jersey Central, while San Francisco common, which fell off 1\(\) per cent, recovered the entire decline.

Transactions, 270,000 shares: hour on was more or less weak, the market clos-

Transactions, 270,000 shares:

Money market easy at 2%@3 per cent, primo mercantile paper, 3%@4%. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady; sixty

	days, 48%; sight, 384%. Produce exports for the week, \$8,628,000.
i	GOVERNMENT BONDS.
	U. S. 1881s. 104½ New 4s New 5s. 1025; Pacific 6s of 95(offer d) E New 45(5. 111)4
	STATE BONDS.
	Louisiana 7½ consols. 47% Tennessee 6s, new
	STOCKS.
Change of the	C. P. bonds
	St. Paul & S. C., Brsts. 1044 W., St. L. & P. pref'd.

the month, as well as to the increased activity of the stock market.

To the Western Associated Press.

Bosron, Aug. S.—The closing stock quotations were:

Atchison & T. 184 78... 110 1/2 Cin... Son. & Cleve... 124

Do land grant 78... 116

Do second 78... 116

Do land grant 78... 116

Dolland grant 78... 116

Little block 2 Ft. 2... 216

N. T. & X. Encland 414

London, Aug. 3-5 p. m.—Consols, 97 13-16; account, 97 15-16; new is, 1054; 44s, 113; Illinois Central, 115; Pennsylvania Central, 60; Erie, 45%; do seconds, 91%; Reading, 10.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Rentes, 86f.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 4,700,000 marks.

MINING NEWS

THE CRICAGO BOARD.

On the Chicago Board there were sales of 100 shares of Sierra at \$4.50; 1,000 shares of Chicago & Silver Cliff at 7½; 300 shares of Shenandoah common at \$4.00; 100 shares of Shenandoah preferred at \$5.00. The presiding officer announced an assessment on Consolidated Pacific of 50c per share. NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—In mining matters Chrysolite remains the key to the market. Nothing

olite remains the key to the market. Nothing definit is yet known to contradict the many undavorable reports put out. The stock was active to-day, but without making any advance. Little Chief is quiet at 5½. Amic sold down from 85 to 79. On the regular Stock Exchange Arizona rose from 7 to 9½, closing at 9. This stock is subject to washed sales continually. The Standard of Bodie declares its regular dividend for July.

New York, Aug. 3.—Business on the Mining Exchange was flat to-day, but prices were well sustained. The following are the closing official quotations:

Quotations:

Amie. 78
Amie. 79
Amie. 79
Amie. 70

Iditle Chief. 354 Findley. 70
Mavflower. 80 Luceries. 14
Mexican. 94 Beechtel. 23
Rullion receipts from the mines to-day, \$40,043.
Little Chief shipped 286 tons Priday and Saturday. Chrysloite shipped 300 tons yesterday.
A semi-official announcement is made that the Little Chief dividend would be declared on the 9th instead of the 15th inst., causing considerable comment. It is stated that the present management have a contract with Farwell, of Chicago, one of the former owners, by which certain insiders receive one-half of the dividends on his 45,000 shares up to Aug. 10. By declaring the dividend on the 9th they, and not Farwell, will reap the benefit. Daly, the manager of the mine, says the dividend will be earned, but only by injuring the property.

The Annie and Great Eastern Mines are ready to declare dividends, but cannot secure quorums of Trustees.

Eagle River Consolidated have decided to effect reduction works with a capacity for forty to fifty tons per day. A Receiver has been appointed for the New Philadeiphia Mining Company. A Bodie special says the Standard shipped inst week 1,150 tons of ore, the pulp assay being \$39.39 per ton, and that there has been shipped to the Company \$25.397. The Bulwer at the same time shipped 301 tons ore with an average pulp assay of \$14.

A Tucson special says that work on the Irene ten-stamp mill is resumed. The upraise in the is still good milling ore. Shipments during the past week from the Globe District, \$17.178. The Carbin Mill, Tombstone, resumed work on the 180 hult, and has turned out since then \$10.900. Contention Mill shipped \$12,000 last week. Consolidated Arizona Mill will start about Aug. 15. Hoisting-works for the French Mine have been ordered. Tip-Top Mill is turning out \$2,000 daily. The Sliver King hoisting-works will be completed and working to-morrow.

A San Francisco special says the reaction in Union from \$15 yesterday to \$25 to-day was owing largely to a filling of shorts upon rumors that a drift on the 250-foot level had run into ore. North End

SAN PRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The following the closing quotations at the Stock Board. rown Point Julia Consolidated 5-1c Silver King Justice 9-16 Mexican 8 Leeds Northern Belle 12's McCinton N. B. Isle Coverman 14 Belle Goods N. B. Isle Coverman 15 Belle Goods N. B. Isle Coverman 16 Belle Goods Northern Belle 215 Mexico Sierra Nevada 18 Goods Northern Mexico Sierra Nevada 18 Goods Northern Mexico Sierra Nevada 18 Goods Northern Mexico Sierra Nevada 18 Silver Mill. Imperial 3-16 O. of Bodie Martin White 54

BOSTON, Aug. 3.-The closing

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the correponding time last year:

1970 N. H. H. H. H.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		
	1850.	1879.	1880.	1879.	
Flour. brls	9,631	7,018	9,728	8,130	
Wheat, bu	150,417	155,635	200,715	122,447	
Corn, bu	525,533	421,426	243,907	485,36	
Onts, bu	48,541	94,985	59,388	69,238	
Ryefbu	16,916	25,190	1,2%	4,429	
Barley, bu	1,425	1,400	852		
Frass seed, lbs	21,005	29,0.0	45,373	188,504	
lax seed, lbs	410,330	265,975	185,500	72,230	
Broom-corn, lbs	*********		19,500		
ured meats, ibs	371,180	606,170	3,951,300	4,353,478	
Beef, tcs			13	*******	
Beef, bris	********	*******	399	657	
Pork, bris	180	2/2	100	1.408	
Lard, lbs	78,700	135,786	1,124,315	1,406,078	
l'ullow, lbs	52,300	20,225	24,529	24,461	
Butter, lbs	351.070	108,145	426,631	131.940	
ive hogs, No	19,891	8,984	4,349	3,423	
attle, No	6,7218	3,826	8,111	1,24	
heep, No	267	1,451	267	175	
lides, Ibs	212,245	151,930	236,975	202,840	
lighwines, bris	50	200 000	*******	106	
Vool, ibs	290,311	172,960	256,440	97,510	
otatoes, bu	1,253	114	******	***** 222	
oal, tons	8,911	11,200	1,500	2,052	
lay, tons	8,600	8,651	10		
hingles, m	4,335	8,174	4,070	2.165	
alt. bris	4,157	1.140	80	1,250	
Segs. pkgs	229	630	5,906	3,051	
heese, boxes	2,150	2.904		1 000	
reen apples, bris	925	205	2,253	1,957	
reen apples, bris	160	100		2	

411 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 74 cars red winter wheat, 3 cars No. 2 winter, 66 cars No. 3 winter wheat, 3 cars No. 2 winter, 65 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars rejected, 3 cars mixed, 2 cars No. 1 spring, 54 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (259 wheat); 518 cars and 16,600 bu No. 2 corn, 151 cars and 16,700 bu high mixed, 77 cars and 2,000 bu rejected, 3 cars no grade (269 corn); 42 cars white oats, 7 cars No. 2 mixed, 20 cars rejected (69 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 17 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars low grade (20 rye); 1 car extra No. 3 barley. Total (1,078 cars), 548,000 bu. Inspected out: 37,436 bu winter wheat, 32,714 bu spring do, 236,507 bu corn, 26,725 bu oats.

The leading produce markets were again irregular yesterday. Provisions were slow and tame, though ranging somewhat higher than the previous day. Wheat declined early with fine weather, but new spring was almost unsalable

the previous day. Wheat declined early with fine weather, but rallied later, and was stronger on winter, but new spring was almost unsalable unless at a heavy discount from the price of old. There was a fair volume of trading in wheat futures, and some people surmised that there is a "deal" in progress for this month. The folks have become so much accustomed to this sort of thing that many of them now take no interest in a market unless they think that somebody else has "got hold of it." We note that the British markets were quoted firm on wheat, but with buyers of eargoes holding off because of increased arrivals. Corn was stronger, with smaller receipts, and a vigorous shipping movement hampered by scarcity of vessel room, Oats were tame, except that there was a good demand for old at about le premium above the prices paid for new. Other grain was quiet. We note that the new grain (wheat, oats, and rye) arriving in this city is generally of a superior character, and is grading up well. Mess pork closed 2%c lower, at \$13.77%c 15.89 for September and \$15.450 lb.59 for October. Lard closed 2%c lower, at \$7.30 seller August and \$7.25%c lower, at \$60 for September. Short ribs closed at \$7.27% for September. Spring wheat closed \$2.65c lower, at \$60 for September.

winter closed at 35c spot and 32c asked for August. Corn closed steady at 35%c bid for spot and 35%235%c for September. Oats closed stronger at 22%c for August and 22%c for September. Rye was firm at 65c cash, and barley was duil at 73c seller September. Hogs were firm at \$4.50@4.75 for light @5.00 for heavy. Cattle were stead, with sales at \$2.00@4.85. with sales

25.00 for heavy. Cattle were stead with sales at \$2.00@4.85.

Jobbers of dry goods reported an unchanged market. For the season the volume of sales was of satisfactory proportions. Prices show more steadiness than for some tine previous. In the grocery market the only ce ange noted was an advance in sugars of an interest of the same of the control of the control of the same of the control of t

held.

The receipts of lumber were laided, and the cargo market was fairly active it previous prices. The yard sales were liberal Hardware and metals were in good demand and generally firm, pig-tin and nails having advanced. The wool market continues fairly active and steady. Broom-corn is dull, and present asking rates would probably be shaded to effect sales. Timothy seed was dull and weak, and flax firm; other kinds were inactive. The hay-dealers report a fair inquiry for old flax firm; other kinds were inactive. The hay-dealers report a fair inquiry for old hay, and new is taken by the city trade' mediate use. Hides were steady. On the street green fruits were in full supply and generally easier. The demand was fair, and chiefly local. Poultry continues dull, and the market is liber-

ally supplied. Eggs were weaker.

Lake freights were quiet and ½c higher. There was a good demand for vessels, with few empty ones in port, and the favorable winds of the past day or two have failed to bring in as many graincarriers as were generally expected. Corn was taken for Buffalo at 5%c, and wheat for Kings-

provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quo-tations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½c per 100 ibs for flour to Liverpool, 53½c for do to Glasgow, 68% for lard and meats to Liverpool, 71% for do to Antwerp.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and De-troit'aggregated 591,000 bu, and the shipments 494,000 bu.

494,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday. Receipts—Flour, 23,750 brls; wheat, 247,952 bu; corn. 289,000 bu; cats, 20,992 bu; corn-meal, 2,277 pkrs; malt, 3,240 bu; pork, 162 brls; beef, 2,965 brls; cut meats, 2,937 pkrs; lard, 930 tes; whisky, 175 brls.

Exports—for forty-eight hours—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 214,000 bu; corn, 368,000 bu; cats, 1,000 bu. 1,000 bu.

The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 3,511 bris flour, 42,524 bu wheat, 71,372 bu corn, 284 pkgs pork, 11,094 boxes meat, 5,103

cases canned meats, 2,125 pkgs lard, 254 bris beef, 185 bris tongue, 3,283 pkgs butter, 11,118 pkgs cheese, 580 bris tallow, 5,851 bris out-meal, 2,000 bris corn-meal, 50 bris lard oil, 227,181 ibs oil The following are the footings of the official

report of grain in store in this city on the even ing of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago: No.'2 winter wheat .. These figures show a decrease during last week

of 4,596 bu wheat, 1,542 bu barley, and an inc of 1,263,675 bu corn, 11,902 bu oats, 40,018 bu rye. Total increase, 1,303,317 bu.

The following table shows the distribution of

Shipped.	Plour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Michigan Central L. S. & M. S. P., F. W. & C. P., C. & S. L. Baltimore & Ohio Grand Trunk	7,738 7,430 3,430 256	56,400 5,400 4,219 12,235 2,506 22,566	48,285 40,196 15,264 520 17,342 79,057	50,143 4,845
Total rail. By canal. To Buralo. 10 Erie. To Oswego. To Ogdensburg. To Port Huron.	11,381 900 25	157,999 16,854 229,000 25,009	196,594 21,290 17,500 84,707 181,424	203,216 53,000
To Montreal To Goderich To other ports	400	87,100	270,362 25,500 56,246	5,360
Totals	46,768	515,962	2,473,877	261,606

Also 6,622 bu rye shipped by rail, 15,000 bu do The shipments of wheat during the week include 22,484 but by Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and 15,210 but do by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Some people think it is nearly time for the

pork deal to wind up. There are so few outside orders that one may almost call them none. The extent of the unfilled shortage car not, however,

be mere than guessed at.

Received here yesterday 180 bis pork as a contribution to the corner. They say, however, that larger quantities are expected to arrive from Buffalo and one or two other coints.

The necessary number of members of the Board of Trade have united in a Equest for a change of rules in regard to regular pork. They ask that the rule be made to provide that pork delivered on or after Jan. 1 shall include only the beautiful and only one of the rule is the last day. such as has been packed on or after the 1st day of the previous November. Of course the pork must conform to the rules with regard to quality, and be accepted as such by the Inspector.
The amendment would make summer pork deliverable on contracts, but would exclude old pork after the beginning of the calendar year.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active than usual; in fact, were very dull at times, but averaged higher, thoughin an irregular way. Liverpool reported an advance of 3d in lard and 6d in meats, while the local hog-market was stronger. This helped the shipping movement somewhat, there being more doing in meats for export. The local trading in meats was not large, and seemed to be mostly in changes, though it was difficult to see a motive for trading on one side, with all the leading futures at the same price. The most remarkable feature of the market was the relative advance in August lard, the September premium being reduced to about 2% oper 100 lbs. Pork was unsettled. October was at one time within about 20c of the price for next month, but the difference widened back later. It is estimated that fully 24000 bris of pork have been turned into stripe during light month, and all sent away, though no sales of stripps are reported.

MESS PORK—Advanced 15627% per lorl, and closed 3% cabove the latest prices of Monday, at \$15.30615.35 for round lots spot or seller August, \$15.285615.35 seller September, and \$15.276515.55 leller October. Sales were reported of 1.730 bris seller August, \$15.285615.35 seller Novomber at the control of 1.730 bris seller August, \$15.760 bris seller Novomber at 2.250 bris seller Junuary at \$11.70611.73

**EARLY AUGUST PROVISIONS.

| Short | Shoul- L. & S. | Short | ribs. | dees. | clears. | clears. | clears. | clears. | clears. | fr. 30 | 44.50 | 37.25 | 47.50 | 7.50 | 4.70 | 7.45 | 7.70 | 7.50 | 4.70 | 7.45 | 7.70 | GERASE—Quiet. We quote white control iow at 46456.

Iow at 46456.

BEEF - Was quiet at 8.2563.0 for mess, 8.7529.00 for extra mess, and fla.052700 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 554654c for city and 5546554c for country. BREADSTUFFS.

PLOUR—Was very quiet, the trading being limited to a few broken lots to the local trade and one lot of 200 bars for export. The market was firm at full former prices. Sales were reported of 150 bris winters, 175 bris double extras, and 75 bris rye flour, all on private terms; 30 bris spring patents at 87.20; and 250 bris extras at 84.42. Total, 840 bris. Export flours were quoted at 84.052475 for good to choice extra.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good demand and siendy. Sales were 7 cars bean at 20.05275; 5 cars wheat Screenings at \$11.500 13.75; 7 cars shorts at \$12.50.

3.28 but No. 1 red at 344c; 55.20 bu No. 2 red at 356c; 530 bu nong berried do at 364c; 367c and 3.20 bu by sample at 886c; 500 bu rejected at 85c; and 3.20 bu No. 3 winter at 384c; 385c; 4.00 bu rejected at 85c; and 3.20 bu No. 3 mixed at 81c.

CORN.—Was in good demand and stronger, acvancing 45c, and closing 46c; ac bove the intest prices of Monday. The British markets were called quiet, and freight room was scarce, but our receipts were much smaller, giving much less spot stuff on the market. Shippers were quite active, however. Quotations at other points were not markedly in their favor, but there was a fair column of buying orders here, and an important advance in freight rates 3. General an important advance in freight rates 3. General probable. The latter point, by the bre, tends of grain, and is probably the reason why corn futures do not now command a premium. We note that the stock statement shows a big increase (1.255,675 bn) here during last week, but the faures were posted too late to influence the market. August sold early at 385c, then at 385c, advanced to 30c, and closed at 30c asked. September ranged at 336c and October at 385c asked. September ranged at 336c and October at 385c asked. September ranged at 336c and October at 385c asked. September ranged at 336c and October at 385c asked. September ranged at 336c and Cotober at 385c asked. September ranged at 336c and closed at 30c asked. September ranged at 336c and closed at 36c asked. September at 336c asked. October at 386c asked. September at 336c asked. September at 386c asked to 100c and 100

The do 00 bu at 00 500 con track. Total, 00 bu.

Wheat closed 360 con track. August closed at 30c, and September at 8556 Sign. August closed at 30c, and September at 8556 Sign. Sales 30,000 to at 1054 600 con 30c for the year. Corn closed ensier at 3556 50c for september, and 3556 for September, with anies of 103-000 bu at 3556 for Cotober, 3556 350c for September, and 3556 for Cotober, 3556 50c september, and 3556 for September, and at 815.561125 for November, with sales of 10,000 bu at 656 seller September. Mess pork was easier, closing at 15.755615.30 for September, and at 815.561125 for November, with sales of 3,500 birs at 815.561125 for November, with sales of 3,500 birs at 815.561125 for November, 10.375 for 1becember, 11.65 for November, 11.65 for November, 11.65 for November, 11.65 for November, 11.65 for September, 3618 2.000 tes at 81.65 for Angust. Short Ribs—Sales 50,000 lbs at 81.255 for September.

GENERAL MARKETS. and promises to be a big one: Choice hurl and carpet... Fine green, self-working... Hed tipped, do... Inferior and common... BUTTER-frace was not very brisk, the firm views of holders restricting the movement. The day's sales, however, about equaled the receipts, and previous prices are sustained. We again quote as follows: BAGGING-There was a fairly steady tone to CHEESE-No changes were apparent in this market

The movement was not at all active, buyers showing a disposition to hold off for lower prices, but the moderate character of the supply operated against EGGS—Fresh were quoted lower at like per doz. Larger offerings and cooler weather are causing the wankness. FISHI—Hemmin as last quoted. There was a good enaconable demand, and the following prices were

woltensh ramily w %-br!.
Trout %-br!.
Mackere!—No. 1 bay, %-br!
Mackere!—No. 1 bay, %-br!
Mackere!—No. 2 bay, %-br!
Mackere!—No. 2 bay, %-br!
Mackere!—No. 2 bay, %-br!
Mackere!—No. 2 bay, %-br!
Mackere!—Fat family %-br!, new
Mackere!—Fat family %-br!, new
Mackere!—Fat family %-br!, new
Mackere!—Family kits
Coddsh—George's, % 100 bs.
Coddsh—George's, % 100 bs.
Coddsh—Dressed
Horring—Holland, % keg

Harring Scales, 7 to 18 to 18

ETALS AND g are the quotations: en-piates, l0x14, IC., \$\varphi\$ box... in-pintes, l0x14, IX. in-piates, l1x24, IC., roofing. in-piates, 21x25, IC., roofing. eed, raw....

city trade that is not supplied by the farmers. It does not pay to ship in by rail, and the receipts in this way are measure.

POULTRY—Was slow at \$1.5063.00 for spring chickens, and 666c per ib for old birds.

SEEDS—Timothy was deli and weab. Small lots of new prime sold at \$2.1562.20, and old was nominal at 2.25, with reamors that this price would be discounted for lots from store. Seller August was \$1.5061.85, and first half do \$2.35. Seller September was quoted at \$1.55. Flax was firm at \$1.19 cash, \$1.1861.185 for August, and \$1.17 for September. Flax is wanted by shippers, who wish to fill their Eastern contracts before the expected rise in freights.

SA1.1—Was in fair request and steady:
Fine sait, per bri.

Dairy, with bags.

2.2562.90

WHISKY—We good domand at the advance of the stablished July 25. Sales were reported of 560 hrb finished goods on the basis of \$1.00 per bri for high wines.

WOOL—Was in fair demand and steady. The wools. wines.
WOOL—Was in fair demand and steady. Tab wo are scarce. Coarse grades are the duliest of anyth in the list. The Boston Shipping List says: "The mund continues fair and prices are steady and B We might say that the trade continues to draw at

LIVE STOCK.

for July shows a decrease, as compared with 1878 of 2,442 cattle, and an increase of 20,440 hops and 2,514 sheep. The average weight of the hogs was 220 lbs, against 220 lbs for July, 1879.

Below is the official report of the receipts and shipments of live stock during July:

RECRIPTS.

Cattle. For a cattle of the cattle. Chi., Rock Island & Pacific. Itanois Central.
Chi., Burlington & Quincy...
Chicago & Northwestern...
Chicago & Alton.
Pitts, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.
Michigan Conjen

Michigan Central.
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.
P. C. & St. Louis......
Chi., Danville & Vincennes...
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul...
Ballimore & Ohio.
G. T. & C.
Driven in Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago. Michigan Central Lake Shore & Mich. Southe P., C. & St. Louis Grand Trunk.... CATTLE—In comparison with Monday the perceptible change in values. The supply of the number generally looked for, and the rested the downward tendency of prices. In our canable seellers to establish any advance, ket ruling steady at the quotations of the da There was not an active demand on kaste port account, but, fortunately for sellery, it

HOGS—With a materially diminished supply and a stronger market for the product there was a better demand and a firmer market for hogs. There was no appreciable advance in mixed precking hogs of high which is, but good to choice heavy slipping for

EAST LIBERTY. Pa. Aug. a-CATTLE-Receipts, to head; market slow at Monday's prices; very few Receipts, 2500 head; Philadelphias, \$1.003 rkers, \$1.0031, 5. p. Réceipts, 2,000 head; selling dull at Mon-CINCINNATI.

CINCINSATI, Aug. 3.—Hogs.—Duil: common, \$3.500. (25) light, \$4.504.50; packing, \$4.404.50; butchers. 4.502.50) receipts, 1.50; shipments, 1.00. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS. 18. 3.—Hogs.—Active but lower 18. 3.510; receipts, 5.50; shipments, 80.

LUMBER.

The eargo market was active and steady. About 16 leads out of 18 were sold, chiefly to the city trade, last week's prices were realized for nearly everying in the list. Dimension was steady, and common neb sold at the late decline. Following are the quo-

the daily average, and prices run along as they have for a week yest. The receipts are big, but dealers than they should be at this time, and all are counting to forare prices:

1 and second clear, 3 inch.

1 and second clear, 3 inch.

1 and second clear, 3 inch.

mon boards, No. 2, 14 and 18 ft. nension staff. nension staff, 206:3) teet aber, 4x4 to 8x5, inclusive, 18 ft un kets, fist, rough, and good...

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune POOL, Aug. 3-11:30 n. m.-FLOUR-No. 1, 12s; GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 1, 10s; club, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 2s 2d. Corn-New, No.

. Se.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s. Lard. 23s &d.
Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 85,000 centals, of which 15,000 centals were American.
LIVERPOOT. Aug. t—1:30 p. m.—Weather fair.
Breadstuffs stendy. Wheat—Club, 9s 9d@10s-id. Rest

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3—Evening.—Corron—Steady at 13-1626 16-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000. thain—California Club wheat, 2e 946-10s 3d. s-Prime mess beef, 57s. Lard-Ame

on-Long clear, 38s 6d: short clear,

NOON, Aug. 3.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—238.
TWERP, Aug. 3.—PETROLEUM—22%.
Sollowing were received by the Chicago Board I Trade:

I Trad

French quiet. Arrivals off coast for orders-flarge; corn small 20 a.m.—Wheat fair; broad-steady; club, is solicitis 3d; rest unchanged, steady; club, is solicitis 3d; rest unchanged, struction, ang. 3.—Wheat is fair demand and red winter, its 5d; No. 3 do; No. 3 do; Corn-Not much doing, is 1d. Cargoes off -Wheat in moderate demand. Corn rather Arrived—Wheat, buyers contend for a decline, are not succeeded. Corn quiet and steady. To —Wheat, buyers contend for a decline, but not yet succeeded. Corn quiet and steady, tal. 1a. C., to higher at 38 6d; S. C. 9d higher at 1 tallow, 3is sd; cheese, 58; beef duil and is at 55s. Contry markets steady.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York. Aug. 2.—Flour.—Western flour less freely dealt in: sales reported of 14,200 bris within the range of \$4.2564.65 for ordinary to fancy, mostly at \$4.3564.50 including West India grades at \$5.0026.75 for about fair to choles, chiefly at \$5.0565.75 and up to \$5.0565.75 for fancy, with South American brands quoted at \$5.0566.10 for fair to very choice and poor to strictly choice: English brands at \$4.2564.65, with winter wheat edire, of city mill product. for Europe at ter wheat exist, of city mill product. For Europe at 5.0.\$\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red opened at a reduction of about 4684c a bu, rallied about 4684c a bu from the lowest quotations of the day, but near the close receded again 5465c a bu. Lower grades of red also mesettled; No. 1 white offered sparingly, and quoted up 4684c a bu. Spring wheat more sought after and quoted firm. Cable advices of a sea favorable tenor; sales reported of 1.5.48 but also a sea favorable tenor; sales reported of 1.5.48 but a new problem at \$1.085 (a) to 1.00 t

September at 80c bid and 80c asked. Barley wholly nominal here. Barley mait, two-rowed State last sold at 10c.

Phovisions—Mess pork quoted at \$14.50c14.75 for ordinary; sales of 425 bris for export at \$14.50c14.75 for ordinary; sales of 425 bris for export at \$14.50c14.57 for ordinary; sales of 425 bris for export at \$14.50c14.57 exptember at \$14.50c14.50 (october, \$14.50. Dressed hops in fair request, with city quoted at \$656.50c, and pigs at \$66.00c, and pigs at \$66.00c, and pigs at \$66.00c, and pigs at \$66.00c, and \$66.00c, and

cember, 10.40c; January, 10.50c; February, 10.50c; March, 10.83c.

Frotus – Quiet; receipts, 24,000 bris; super State and Western, 50.83c.

Western, 50.83c.

Flotus – Quiet; receipts, 24,000 bris; super State and Western, 50.83c.

4.07; extra Onio, 8.10c; 7.00; white wheat extra, 54.53c.

5.07; extra Onio, 8.10c; 7.00; St. Louis, 54.50c.

5.00; put ungraded spring, 54.00c.

5.00; put ungraded white, 64.00c.

6.00; put ungraded white, 64.00c.

6.00; put 44.00c; put ungraded white, 64.00c.

6.00; put ungraded undra 50c.

6.00; put ungraded

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA. Pa., Aug. 3.—PLOCE—Demand con-fined chiefly to choice frosh-ground old wheat fami-lies, which command full rates; others dull and weak; Min nesotn extras, old stock, low, 65.25; do, good, 85.30; to, fresh-ground, clear and good, 85.75; do, choice 85.25; do, straight, 87.40; Ohio, good, 85.75; do, fancy, 85.80; spring patents, \$7.00.67.75. Rye flour quiet at M. 2364.75.

84.594.75.
GHAIN—Wheat quiet, but steady; Western rejected on track, \$1.506.165; No. 2 red clevator. \$1.506, cargo rate: No. 2 red, prompt shipment, \$1.606, free on board; No. 2 red, August, \$1.806, bid. \$1.006 asked; September, \$1.606 bid. \$1.107 asked; September, \$1.606 bid. \$1.107 asked; October, \$1.606, bid. \$1.107 asked; September, \$1.606, solid \$1.107 asked; September, \$2.107 asked; October, \$1.606, bid. \$1.007 asked; Outs-Marketdull, No. 1 white, \$20; No. 2 do, \$10; No. 3 do, \$10,636; mixed, \$30c.

mixed, Dette; Pennsylvania, 410 ff'sc. Rye dull at

Oc. Onlet at 120.

GROWELL Dull and unchanged.

GROWELL OF CORE quiet: Rio cargoes, ordinary to

GROWELL OF CORE quiet: Rio cargoes, ordinary to

GROWELL OF CORE QUIET. A 20th 105c.

HISEY - Quiet at 81.105.1105.

ENGERTS—To Liverpool per steamer firm, without change. Receipts—Flour, 2.82 hrls: whont, 20.20 bu; corn, 2.20 bu; cate, 2.00 bu; rre, 10 bu, SHIPUNITS—Wheat, 22.20 bu; corn, none, EALES—Wheat, 22.23 bu; corn, 171,000 bu,

NEW ORLEANS. NEW OBLEASS, Aug. 3.-PLOUR-Dull; superflue, \$100822; XX, \$1,0024.25; XXX, \$1,0024.75; high grades,

GRAIN—Dats quiet and weak at 35c.

IBULES MEATS—Scarce and firm: shoulders, 565Mc.

BRAN—Firmer at 5656Mc.

HAY—Quiet; prime, 183.09; choice, 120.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; held at 85.00. Lard scarce and firm; tierce, 88.25; kez, 88.268.75. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, packed, 85.126; clear rib, 26.00; clear, 85.75. Harms—Sugar-curred in guod demmad and tending upward; canvined, 18.00 at 18.00 deming, 18.00 demons, 18.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat higher and active for cash; No. 2 red, 90:60036 cash; 91:60036 August; 80:6000 September; 10c detaber; 88:2006 the year; No. 3 do, 85:600, according to location; No. 4 do, 85:60036 September; 30:00 to location; No. 4 do, 85:60036 September; 30:00 at 24:625 cash; 30:60 August; 36:60 Cornbetter; slow at 24:625 cash; 30:60 August; 36:60 Barley—No market.

Leady—Duil at 4:125.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Neady at 81.08.
PROVISIONS—FOR friner; \$15.25 bid. Dry sait meats from; 41:80 5:25, 8:25, 100 for young meat. Bucon from at 5:05:65, 8:25, 8:25, 100 for young meats from; 41:80 5:25, 8:25, 100 for young meats.

BUCKLEY-Selour, 10:00 clear sold at \$2.500 kis for last high solds for last 10:00 kis 10:00 bit.

Saidy Selour cask 10:00 bit.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Flour Steady: Western superfine, \$1.286.75; common extra, \$4.2564.75; Wisconsin
extras, \$1.256.25; Minnesota do, \$5.0067.00; winter
wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$3.006.00; Illinois and
Indiana, \$5.7566.25; St. Louis, \$6.006.10; spring wheat
patents, \$7.006.25; winter do, \$6.006.00;
GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed and vellow,
\$566.5c. Oats Birm: No. 1 and extra white, \$6.645.00;
No. 2 white, 446-50; No. 2 mixed and No. 5 white, 406
Ce. Hye mominally unchanged.

HUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 26.276; choice
Indie-packed, 106.26; common to good, 16618a.

EGGS—Western, 16616c.

RECKIPTS—Flour, 5000 bris; corn, 75,000 bu; wheat,
40.00 bu.

Nilpannys—Flour, 5000 bris; corn, \$8.000 bu; wheat, bu. PARNTS-Flour, 5,000 bris; corp. 88,000 bu; wheat,

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.-FLOUR-Steady and un-856c; August. 20%c; September, 87%c; October, 85%c; No. 5 do, 80c; No. 4 do, 70c; rejected, 60c. Corn high-er and scarce; No. 2 at 56c. Oats higher and scarce; No. 2 at 25%c. Kye quiet; No. 1 at 65c. Barier quiet at 115%c.

tt 115c.
PROVISIONS—Unsettled. Mess pork held at \$15.90 ash. August, and \$15.90 September. Prime steam and \$7.50 september.
Bloos—Firmer at \$4.40s4.70.
Fired Tra.—Wheat to Buffalo. \$4.66c.
Fired Tra.—Wheat to Buffalo. \$4.66c. SHUMENTS-Wheat, 8,500 bu; corn, 9,500 bu; oats.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 3.—GRAIN-Wheat easier; No. 5 white Wabash, 35c bid; amber Michigan, 31.00; August, 9.74c; September, 36c; October, 185c; No. 3 red Wabash, 914c; rejected, 80c; No. 2 red mixed, 924c. Corn duli: high mixed, 404c; No. 2 apot, 394c; August, 394c asked; September, 394c; No. 2 white, 45c; rejected, 394c. Oats steady; No. 2 spot and August, 254c; September, 25c. Closed-Wheat steady; number Michigan, 294c; No. 2 red, spot, 31.00; August, 975c; September, 36c; No. 2 red Wabash, 974c.

RECKLUTS-Wheat, 347,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 12,0 bu. O bu. HIPMENTS-Wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, Cars wheat on track; 400.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 3.-Corron-Quiet and unchanged.

GLAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red, 25226c;
No. 2 amber, 22642½c; roccipts, 55,000 bur shipments, 18,000 bu. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 28½c. Gats steady; No. 2 old, mixed, 42632½c; new, 2842bc. Hye dull; No. 2 at 5bc. Barley firm; No. 2 fall nominal 1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.552340.
1.5523

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—COTTON—Steady at 114c.
FLOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—COTTON—Steady at 114c.
FLOUIS—Extra, 83.3583.75; extra family, \$3.7584.25;
No. 1, \$4.758.5.50; choice fancy, \$6.0086.25.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet at 20c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; mixed, 33%c. Oats steady; mixed, and market firm: mixed, 30%. Cais steady; mixed, 20c. Rye dull at 75c. HAY-Dull and unchanged at \$10.00214.00. PROVISIONS-Pork-Demand fair and market firm at \$13.50. Lard-Demand active; prime steam, \$7.50. Bulk ments fairly active and a shade higher; \$4.556. 7.5068.00. Bacon active, firmer, and higher; shoulders, \$5.50; clear rib, \$8.606.00 Hams-Sugar-cured, 116012c.

Whisky-Active and firm at \$1.07.

BUFFALO, Aug. S.-GRAIN-Wheat dull and low-er; sales of L006 bu No. I hard Green Bay at \$1.21. Corn quiet and higher; sales of 20,000 bu at 42%; \$000 bu at 42%; \$000 bu first half August at 42%; Oats nominal at 32%; CANAL FREIGHTS-Steady and unchanged.

DETROIT, Aug. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet. GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, \$1.00\(\pmu\); No.1 white, old, \$0\(\pmu\)(c) August, \$1.00\(\pmu\); September, \$1.00\(\pmu\)(c) to-tober, \$1.00\(\pmu\)(c) No. 2 white, \$1.00\(\pmu\)(c) receipts, 2.000 bu; shipments, \$1,000 bu.

PEORIA, III., Aug. 3.—GRAIN—Corn inactive; high mixed, 344@304c; mixed, 34@314c. Oats stendy; new No. 2 white, 25@254c. Rye stendy; new No. 2, 65@54c. HIGHWINES-Unchanged at \$1.07%. INDIANAPOLIS.

PEORIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 3.—WOOL—Quiet; Ohio, Pehnsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 406 88; extra, 45@45c; medium, 47@48c; coarse, 42c; New York, Micchian, Indiana, and Western fine, 40 8c; New Hork, Micchian, Indiana, and Western fine, 40 8c; New York, Micchian, Indiana, and Western fine, 40 8c; medium, 476-48c; coarse, 42c; washed combing and delaine, 416-50c; unwashed do, 33@36c; tub-washed, 45@50c; pulled, 376-48c. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND. O., AUG. & PETROLEUM-Steady; Standard white, 110 test, Sc.
PITTSBURG. Aug. 5.—PETROLEUM-Very dull; crude unsteady at \$1.18\% at Parker's for shipment; renned. S\%c. Philadelphia delivery.
TITUSVILLE, Aug. & PETROLEUM-Opening at \$65\%c; blighest, \$65\%c; lowest, \$5\%c; clowing at \$15\%c; sales, \$65\%do bris; shipments, \$3.00\; charters, \$2.30\. COTTON.

GALVESTON, Aug. 3.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings, 10%c; low do, 10c; good ordinary, 2c; net receipts, 162 baies; exports coastwise, 185; saies, 48.

NEW OLLEANS, Aug. 3.—COTTON—Pirm; middling, 11%c; low do, 10%c; good ordinary, 19%c; net receipts, 25 baies; gross, 185; saies, 2,000; stock, 01,182.

New York, Aug. 3.—Business only moderate to-day with package houses, and the jobbing trade was quiet. Cotton goods in steady demand, but not active. Ginghams and dress-goods fairly active, and leading makes of prints celling fairly. Woolen goods quiet. Foreign dress-goods in better request.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 3.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-

Firm at 20;c.

A Wife's Devotion.

The Westfield correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican tells this story:
"An illustration of what a man can accomplish in spite of adverse circumstances and bodily affliction, with a loving, willing wife to aid him, is found in Dr. C. N. Germaine, for years one of our most respected and successful physicians. Three years ago his eyes began to fail, and gradually his sight weakened until about a year ago it was entirely lost. He had no means of Invelihood aside from his professiou, so as his sight grew dim his wife, who is a woman of broad culture and refinement, accompanied him on his visits to patients to guide him. Gradually accustoming herself to note the various symptoms of the sick, and by earnest study, she became fully competent when her husband's sight was wholly gone to describe all the outward symptoms of patients to him, so that he has not been obliged to give uppractice, but can be found every day going his regular rounds with his wife by his side. His former patrons with—but few exceptions continue him as their family physician, and his bindness has not affected his skill and success in treating various forms of disease, although, of course, it prevents him from practicing surgery. Every one sympathizes with Dr. Germaine in his affliction, and admires his courage and his noble wife's devotion and energy.

Not a pimple or freekle remains upon the skin

MARINE NEWS.

Another Marked Advance in Grain Freights Noted Yesterday.

Additional Disasters of Minor Character Resulting from Monday's Storm.

Bids for Harbor-Improvement Work Opened at Milwaukee.

The Opposition to Cable Towing-Local and General Notes. HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE PREIGHTS.

Rates on grain to Buffalo and Kingston advanced 1/2 cent yesterday, the quotations show-ing 5/3 cents on corn and 6 cents on wheat to Buffalo, and 10% cents on wheat to Kingston. The demand for vessels was considerably in excess of the supply. Engagements were reported as follows: To Buffalo—schooners D. E. Bailey, Nabob, and propeller Buffalo, corn at 5% cents; propeller Canisteo, oats on through rate. To Kingston—Schooners Hartford and Lew Ellsworth, wheat at 10% cents. To Erie—Propeller Junista, and schooners Allegheny and Schuylikll, wheat on through rate. To Sarnia—Propeller Oswegatchie, corn on through rate; schooner Hungarian, corn at 3 cents, free of elevation. Capacity taken, 180,000 bushels wheat, 125,000 bushels corn, and 31,000 bushels oats.

Coarse freights continue quiet, so far as the agents are concerned. The only charters reported yesterday were the steam-burge Buckeye at \$1.75 for lumber from Muskegon to Chicago, and the schooner Iver Lawson at \$2.25 for dry lumber from Manistee to Chicago.

THE SUMMER STORM. suffalo, and 10% cents on wheat to Kingston.

and the schooner Iver Lawson at \$2.25 for dry lumber from Manistee to Chicago.

THE SUMMER STORM.

The norther referred to in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE began to abute early vesterday morning, and at dusk yesterday and died away entirely, leaving a dead calm. The disasters at Michigan City are the most serious thus far reported as resulting from the gale. The work of placing the Simpson's deck-load of funber upon lighters began yesterday afternoon. Last evening a twelve-inch Worthington pump was sent to her by rail. It is confidently expected that the vessel will be affect to-day.

Late Monday evening Capt. Miller, of the schooner J. H. Hackley, telegraphed to Messrs. Orich & Clark from Leiand that the schooner A. Boody dragged into the Hackley off that point, carrying away the jibboom and bowsprit of the latter vessel. The damage sustained by the Boody is not mentioned. The dispatch expressed the opinion that the vessels would be able to hold on until the storm abated. The Hackley will rig a temporary horn, and come to this port for repairs.

Early vesterday morning the schooner Jennie Matthews arrived here minus her foretopmast and jibboom. The Captain of the Matthews reported that the damage was done by jumping into a heavy sea on Monday.

The schooner Sam Flint reached port yesterday with foresail and natural badly split. One of the sails was damaged on Lake Huron, the other in Monday's storm on this lake.

The steamers of the Goodrich Line made their usual trips, notwithstanding the gale. With the exception of the Sheboygan, which went north, none of them were over half an hour behind their schedule time.

At dark iast evening most of the weather-bound tiest of steam and sail vessels had left port. A dead calm prevented the iaster from making much progress in the direction of their destinations.

The run of news along the docks was very slim A Hancock and English flag flies from the masthead of the schooner Stafford.
Yesterday the schooner Evaline Bates was libeled for scamen's wages. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted.

Capt. Goodrich's new propeller City of Ludington will have a Corliss high-pressure engine of twenty-four inches bore and thirty-six inches stroke. The engine will be the first of the Corliss make used on the lakes. It is being built at the works of the E. P. Allis Company, in Milwaukee. The boiler, now well under way here, has an eight-foot shell and is sixteen feet long.

here, has an eight-took shell and as at last roccived a new foremast.

The remains of Capt. Stokes, of the schooner Granger, who was accidently killed at Goderich day before yesterday, arrived here yesterday and were at once transferred to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to be forwarded to Milwaukee and thence to Sheboygan via the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway. The remains arrived at Sheboygan early last evening.

Capt. Nelson, until now salling master of the schooner Delos DeWoif, has assumed fuil command of the vessel. Capt. George Hale retires to attend to business ashore.

Yesterday afternoon three deck-hands of the steamer Flora took an involuntary bath in the river, just below Clark street bridge. They were engaged in scrubbing the side of the steamer, when the rope supporting one end of the steamer, when the rope supporting one end of the steamer, when the rope supporting one end of the staging parted and let them down into the water with considerable suddenness. The men managed to seramble on board without assistance, although help was speedily at hand.

The cargo of slabs discharged from the schooner R. B. King near the Galena elevator, on a pretended purchase by one Williams, was yesterday confiscated to satisfy a judgment note held by a former bondsman and owner of the vessel. The action bears heavily on a poor man, who is struggling to get out of debt.

Capt. Cox has taken ndvantage of the norther to give the steamer Flora a coat of paint outside, hull and upper works alike. The Flora looks handsomer than ever under the treatment.

Loon Byron, better known as "Manager

side, bull and upper works alike. The Flora looks handsomer than ever under the treatment.

Loon Byron, better known as "Manager John," has secured a baby elephant in the shape of the pleasure steamer Nonantum. Mr. Byron purchased the craft at auction on a bid of \$75.

Capt'. Mike Driscoll, late of the tug McClellan, has accepted command of the tug McClellan, has accepted the Monitor to-day. Capt. Ryder and his crew retiring. Capt. Driscoll will remain in the Monitor until the new tug of the Chicago Dredzing and Dock Company is completed.

Uncle Sam refuses to permit vessels of any kind to moor at the Government piers. This action is the result of a determined effort to get rid of the "bumboat" nuisance, and causes considerable complaint among Captains, particularly those whose vessels are grain-laden and can find no deep water except in the lower harbor, where they can moor their craft until ready to sail.

The schooner Adriatic, lumber laden, is in port leaking considerably.

Subscriptions for the relief of the family of Govern Collis, who was lost on the schooner Jo Duvall, come in slowly. The list can be found at Miller Brothers' down-town office.

The barge Windsor was among the arrivals yesterday afternoon. She had the largest deckload of lumber ever brought to this port. It towered at least sixteen feet above the rail. The barge was so deeply laden and top heavy that the stern could hardly be deciphered on account of its being submerged.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

BIDS FOR HARBOR-IMPROVEMENT WORK.

Monday forenoon bids were opened as follows waukee, for harbor-improvement work at Ontonagon and Menomonee, Mich., and Two Rivers, Manitowoc, and Port Washington, Wis., pier extensions: at Manistique, Mich., and Green Bay, Wis., dredging.

The bids submitted and opened were found

McDougall & McLenn ian & Cooper

Truman & Cooper. 18,743
Pier extension at Two Rivers:
Mapp & Gillen. 22,040
C. C. Barnes. 21,478
B. B. Locklin. 21,354
Starke & Smith 19,551
Truman & Cooper. 18,602
Pier extension at Manitowoe:
Orville J. Jennings. \$11,826
C. C. Barnes. 11,826
C. C. Barnes. 11,826
Truman & Cooper. 9,106
The bids will be forwarded to Washington, and there the contract will be awarded.

OPPOSED TO THE CABLE SYSTEM.
An adjourned meeting of the boat-owners and others interested in canai navigation was held Saturday at Buffalo. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of calling the association the "Canalboat-Owners' Protective Association of the State of New York."
They also recommended the following officers:
President—1ra Betts.
Vice-President—A. Nelson, Secretary—F. H. Gatchell,
Treasurer—M. R. Swan.

Mr. Niles Case addressed the meeting, denouncing the cabie-towing system. According to his ideas the Superintendent of Public Works ought to be requested to have the cable removed from the canal. Heatmen who had just come in from the East were at the meeting and related their experience with the cable-towing system. These reports were similar to those given at the previous meeting, and all were in opposition to the system because of the obstruction its to navigation and the damage done to beats. Many of them stated that they had had their rudder-blades and shoes tern off.

struction it is to naviration and the damage done to boats. Many of them stated that they had had their rudder-blades and shoes tern off.

MORE REAVY SHORTAGES AT BUFFALO.

Another batch of large shortages was reported here Saturday, the first being the steam-barge James Davidson, which discharged at the Wells elevator short 243 bushels on a cargo of 62,906 bushels of corn consigned to Mr. John Kelterhouse, but which, we understand, was sold on arrival here. The schooner Ogarita, which formed one of the Davidson's tow, was likewise short 220 bushels on a cargo of 41,556 bushels of corn, which she discharged at the City elevator, and which was purchased on arrival by Mosses. A. P. Wright & Son. The steam-barge D. H. Ketchum on a cargo of wheat from Teleda, shipped as 50,000 bushels, consigned to A. P. Wright & Son. The steam-barge D. H. Ketchum on a cargo of wheat from Teleda, shipped as 50,000 bushels, consigned to A. P. Wright & Son. and discharged at the "American Giant" floating elevator, was short 159 bushels, and the schooner Homer, but a cargo calling for 21,632 bushels of corn, fell short 74 bushels. All of these cargoes, except that of the Ketcaum, were shipped at Chicago. The Homer unloaded at the Niagara elevator. Unless the shortages can be traced to where they belong each vessel will be minus the amount of the shortage on her freight bill. Buffol Express.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Mr. James Moloney, who until a day or two ago was mate of the barque Mary Jane, is in town, and reports an action that certainly requires an explanation from Capt. P. Planaghan, master of that craft. She sailed light from Buffalo for Cleveland, there to load coal for Port Colborne, but on the vay up a dispute arose, and Capt. Flanaghan of dered the mate ashore. The vessel was accordingly hove to, the yawl lowered, and Moloney landed at Point Albino, which is three and a half miles from the nearest railway station, and a half miles from the nearest railway station, to which he had to make the best of his way. A bill of his time wa

GLEANINGS. GLEAKINGS.

Complaints are continually being made against the practice of mooring timber rafts under the new oreakwater at Bufaio.

Capt. Roberts, of Racine, has sold the scow U. S. Grant to parties at South Haven, Mich., for \$1.000, which is considered cheap.

At the Miwaukee Company's yard the keel for Canacid's new steam-barge has been inid and her frames being got out. They had in dry-dock Monday the steam-soow Josephine for calking and the tug Dexter for repairs to her shaft. shaft.
Toronto papers state that the recent advance in sailors' wages has caused some of the vessels to sail short-hunded.
The shipments from Bay City for the week ending July 31 embraced 19,057,082 feet of lumber? 301,000 lath, 2,410,000 shingles, and 7,662 barriels of sail.

ber' 301,000 lath, 2,410,000 shingles, and 7,662 barrels of sait.

Work will soon be commenced on the lighthouse at Colchester reef, for which the Government has appropriated \$5,000. A good foundation has been found in cight feet of water.

There is considerable grumbling by vessel masters and owners at the learth of time taken to unload cargoes of coal at Toledo, some vessels having been three days unloading 300 tons. It is proper to remember that sailing vessels shall on the approach of a steam vessel at night exhibit a lighted torch, to be shown over that quarter from which said steam vessel shall be approaching.

quarter from which said steam vessel shall be approaching.

At E. F. Gilbert & Sons' works in Montreal is being built a novel marine structure, adapted for drilling, dredging, and removing obstructions in rapids. The machine is to be used in the Galopa Rapids, below Prescott. It will be put in service about the 1st of August.

Daniel King, of Detroit, on Saturday sold a one-hair interest in the scow J. M. Spaulding to M. P. Armstrong, of Toledo, for \$1,100.

Mr. W. P. Anderson has marked out the spot where the new lighthouse will be erected at Leamington, Lake Erie, and has sciected a site almost opposit the deck. The Acadia left a year's supplies for it, and as it will only be a light on frames it will probably be completed by the 4all. he fall.

A Port Dalhousie correspondent writes, under date of July 28: "The new steamer St. Magnus, from Hamilton, arrived to-day, and loaded at the elevator for Kingston. She has a carrying capacity of 30,000 bushels, and it is supposed she will run this route with Kingston and Ogdensburg freights."

LAKE PORTS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Hiawatha and Inter-Ocean; schooners Anne-haha, Mears, Red Wing, E. A. Nicholson, E. Cornana, Mears, Rod Wing, E. A. Nicholson, E. Cor-ning, Our Son, W. H. Vanderbilt, D. G. Fort, A. P. Grover, Michigan, Neille Gardner, Advent-ure, grain, Chicago; schoopers J. B. Wilbur, Brooklyn, M. J. Wilcox, grain, Duluth; schoon-er Monitor, grain, Milwaukee. Cleared—Propeller Inter-Ocean; schooner Wells Burt, salt; Scotia, Elizabeth Jones, James

Wells Burt, salt; Scotia, Elizabeth Jones, James Couch, L. A. Law, Michigan, Red Wing, E. Corning, E. A. Nicholson, F. L. Danforth, pig-iron; Empire State, R. B. Hayes, Francis Palms, Chicago; schooners Moonlight and Our Son, coal; W. H. Vanderbilt, Milwaukee; J. B. Wilbur, A. L. Andrews, Minnehaha, Duluth; New Dominion, Rondeau.

Charters—Schooner Red Wing, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 90 cents; schooner Our Son, coal to Milwaukee, 70 cents; schooner Michigan, E. A. Nicholson, Scotia, Nellie Gardner, coal to Chicago, 60 cents.

Canal freights firm at 52; cents on wheat and 54; cents on corn to New York; pine lumber at \$2.60 per L000 feet to Albany and \$3.40 to New York; stayes to New York at \$1.60 per ton.

Canal shipments, 479,000 bushels.

Martin, J. S. Hichards, L. W. Perry.

PORT CULBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Port COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Port COLBORNE. Ont. Aug. 3.—Passed tip—Schooners Oliver Mitchell, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Victor, Kingston to Detroit, light: Mary, Kingston to Cleveland, light: W. J. Preston, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Hercules, Kingston to Toledo, light; G. C. Finney. Oswego to Chicago, coal; American, Oswego to Chicago, coal; American, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Magdala, Kingston to Toledo, light; Gerlandi, Kingston to Toledo, light; Brightidi, Kingston to Toledo, light; Down-Schooners Rival. Toledo to Ogdensburg, wheat; O. M. Bond, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Mystic Star, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Kate Kelly, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

Arrived at clevator—Schooner C. B. Benson, Toledo, wheat.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 3.—Arrived—Propellers Nashua, Chicago; Atlantic, Portage; J. N. Glidden, E. B. Hale, D. M. Wilson, Marquette, ore; Schooners Negaunee, Alva Bradley, Fayette Brown, Sophia Minch, H. J. Wobb, Exile, George H. Worthington, C. H. Johnson, Emma A. Mayes, D. Wagstaff, Marquette, ore; Constitution, Jane Bell, Thomas W. Ferry, D. Stewart, Kate Winslow, Escamba, ore.

Clearters—Propeller Wetmore and schooner Brunette, coal. Clearding to Chicago, private

Cago.

Charters—Propeller Wetmore and schooner
Brunette, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, private
terms; schooner Red Wind, coal, Cleveland to
Chicago, 90 cents, free.

MARQUETTE. MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 3.—Passed up—Propellers Fremont and Winslow.

Arrived—Propeller Cormorant, and schooners Charles Wall, Senator, Parana.

Cleared—Propellers James Fay, Chamberlain; schooners D. P. Rhodes, Martin, Montgomery, Montcalm, Montmorency, Mont Blanc, Republic, Rogers; tug Ningara.

iic, Rogers; tug Ningara.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON. Mich., Aug. 3.—Up—Propellers
Empire State, Canada, East Saginaw and barges;
schooners Cavalier, G. B. Sloan, Canadian.

Down—Propeller Conestoga: schooners J. B.
Richards, Maria Martin; tug Frank Moffat.

Wind—Northeast, fresh; weather fine.

PORT HUBON. Mich., Aug. 3—10 p. m.—Passed

up—Propeliers Quebec, St. Albans, Avon, We ford and barges, Wissahiekon and consort, Jan Davidson and consort, Schooners James Cou North Cape, Golden Flocco, J. H. Breck.
Down—Propeliers Portage, Minneapolis w D. Vance; schooners John Rice, Trinigad, Motercy, Curlew.
Wind—North, light; weather fine. ABNAPEE.

AHNAPÉE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Afinapée. Wis. Aug. 2.—The tug Thomas Spear is ongaged in towing stone from this place to Two Rivers, and when on her way to that place last Sunday with a stone-laden scow in tow she experienced rough weather, causing the scow and tug to pitch hearily. The Spear's cabin skylight was carried sway by the tow-line, and the scow rolled so furiously that nearly the entire loat of stone was lost overboard. The tug arrived at this port to-day, and is now being repaired. The stone is taken from the bottom of our harbor, and is used in filling the harbor-piers at Two Rivers. The damage is not very heavy.

ESCANABA. ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 3.—Arrived—Propellor
Morse, M. L. Higgie.
Cleared—Propeller S. C. Baldwin; achooners
Thomas H. Howiand, Christina Nilsson, Minnie
Siawsou, Pelican, A. L. Potter. COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
Collingwood, Ont., Aug. 3.—Arrived—Schooners John Miner, from Chicago, 19700 Bushels corn; George L. Wrenn, Chicago, 14,672 bushels corn; Ada Medora, Chicago, 20,238 bushels corn. Sailed—Schooner Yankee Blade, Chicago, DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 3.—Arrived—Propellers
India and J. R. Whiting; schooner Guiding Star;
steamer Francis Smith.
Departed—Steamers Manitoba and Francis
Smith; propeller Manistee.

Smith; propeller Manistee.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Out., Aug. 3.—Passed up—
Schooners Mary Lyons, Charlotte to Chicago,
Soal; J. R. Noyes, Charlotte to Chicago, coal.

Passed down—Nothing. GODERICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Goderica, Ont., Aug. 3.—Arrived—Scht. Schewit, from Chicago, corn; George filwaukee, wheat.

PORT OF CHICAGO. ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries, Prop Juniata, Buffalo, sundries, Prop Juniata, Buffalo, sundries, Prop Juniata, Buffalo, sundries, Prop Swalfow, South Haven, sundries, Prop Swalfow, Muskegon, sundries, Prop Swalfow, Muskegon, sundries, Prop Swalfow, Muskegon, Lumber, Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber, Prop A. Laura, Muskegon, lumber, Prop City of Concord, Port Huron, sundries, Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, sundries, Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, sundries, Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries, Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries, Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries, Schr Duncan City, Duncan City, Jumber, Schr B. Brown, Ozontz Bay, cedar posts, Schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber, Schr Mystic, Grand Haven, lumber, Schr Mystic, Grand Haven, lumber, Schr J. B. Mcrrill, Milwankee, light, Schr J. B. Mcrrill, Milwankee, light, Schr J. B. Schr J. B. Mcrrill, Milwankee, light, Schr T. A. Scott, Erie, coal, Schr C. H. Burton, Buffalo, salf. Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber. Schr R. A. Scott, Eric, coal. Schr C. H. Burton, Buffalo, salt. Schr San Jacinto, Cheboygan, lumber. Schr San Jacinto, Cheboygan, lumber. Schr D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, coal.

Schr James Wade, Charlotte, coal.
Schr San Jacinto, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr D. E. Bailey, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Two Friends, Godench, cedar posts.
Schr Two Friends, Godench, cedar posts.
Schr Collingwood, Whiteßan Bay, bark.
Schr Green Bay, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr Green Bay, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr Jallie Hamilton, St. Joseph's Island, telegraph poles.
Schr Gen. F. Sigel, Marquette, quartz.
Schr Gen. F. Sigel, Marquette, quartz.
Schr Gen. F. Sigel, marquette, quartz.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, railroad ties.
Schr Jennie Mathews, Buffalo. coal.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Thompson. White Lake, railroad ties.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Grandella, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr S. Bates, Traverse Bay, bark.
Schr J. P. De Coudres, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Hamiln, lumber.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr K. Gillett, Menominee, lumber.
Schr G. L. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr G. L. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Mocking Bird, Muskegon, railroad ties.
Schr Maine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr M. Fillmore, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Parana, Marquette, iron ore.
Schr Transit, Write Lake, wood.
Schr J. V. Tayior, Ludington, lumber.
Schr A. Jackson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Pulaski, Escanaba, iron ore.

white the control of ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Virgil. A Neapolitan antiquary has put up an iron railing around Virgil's tomb at Posilipo, near Naples. His first intention was to get schoolboys everywhere to contribute pennies toward a superb inconument over the bard's grave, but this proposition was promptly opposed by the boys of Naples, on the ground that the Æneid had caused them so many floggings that they hated its very name and its author's, too.

The aged and infirm are strengthened and fac-ilties brightened by Mait Bitters.

RUPTURE \$100 Reward. We will pay to a charitable institution \$100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSETHUSS. patented July \$1578. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, THE PARKER, OR STATE-SE, ORIGINA, (IL. DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 2l years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Nary, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use, Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.

SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS. WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS Is the best Truss in the world for holding and curin hiernin. Its lifting power is just the thing—no press are on back. Every ruptared person should have our l'amphibit free. Address

Amendment to Rule 6 of the Rules Governing the Inspection of Grain in the City of Chicago, to take effect August 4, 1880.

No. I Barley shall be plump, bright, clean, and free from other grain.
No. 2 Baricy shall be sound, of healthy color (bright for but slightly stained), not plumy enough for No. Leasonably clean, and reasonably free from other otherwise slightly damaged tartey, not good enough 10 No. 4 Barley shall include all barley fit for fialting dupposes, not good enough for No. 5 Barley shall include all barley which is badly damaged, or for any cause until for maiding purposes, except that burley white has been chemically treated shall not be graded at all.

This Rule shall be in force on and after August 4, 188, but it is provided that all barley in store on said date inspected in under the rule hereby amended shall be inspected out if accordance with the provisions of said rule.

WM. M. SMITH.

WM. M. SMITH,
GEO. M. BOGUK,
JOHN H. OBERLY,
Railroad and Warehouse Commissione FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

TO NEWSPAPER MEN A first-class Chambers' Folding Ma chine, with the Kahler Attachment. Will fold a sheet 36x50 or 24x36. In good order, at a very low price. Apply at

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

this office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

General Transationtic Company.

Between New York and Havre, Pier E. N. R., foot of Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English rainway and the discounter of eventuary, Aug. 4, 4 p.m. armali boat.
LABRAIDER, Sangiler, ..., Wednesday, Aug. 11, 3a m. PPRETIXE, Dance. ..., Wednesday, Aug. 11, 3a m. PPRETIXE, Dance. ..., Wednesday, Aug. 18, 4 p.m. PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVES—First Cabin, 500 and 580.

Steerage, 3% including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonals of Paris in amount to sail.

to suit.

MEDITEIRANEAN SERVICE.

Steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar, Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Marseilles every month as fol-Jaston, Gloraur, and marsenite very headay, Aug. If FERDINAND DE LESSEPS. Tuesday, Aug. If FIGURE OF MARKEILLE. Friday, Sept. If CALEDRA MARKEILLE. Sunday, Oct. If CALEDRA PROPERTY Sunday, Oct. If CALEDRA PROPERTY Sunday, Oct. If PASSAGE: Steerage, E2. 130UE DE BEBLAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y. W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, G. Clark-st., WM. B. WINTER Steerage Agent, Chicago.

NORTH CERMAN LLOYD. Steamers sall every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Faris Li lowest rules.

EATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havro, and Bremen, first cabin, 100; second cubin, 20; sibernæ, 531, Return tickets at reduced rates. OELEBUHS & CO., 2 Bowling treen, N. Y.
The steerage rates by the Green, N. Y.
The steerage rates by the
NORTH GERMAN LLOYO
from BREMEN to CHICAGO is \$41, and the
saly Agents authorized to sell these tick-

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., GENERAL AGENTS. J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 FIRth-av., LOCAL AGENT.

INMAN LINE Ocean Steamships, Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Livernool, vin Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian

Ports.
These steamers corry to live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent.
25 outh Clarkest, Chicago.
To DRAFTS on Great Britain, treland, and the
Continent for sale. STATE LINE To Giasrow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London-derry, from N. Y., every Thursday, First Cabin, \$3 to \$50, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, \$40. Steerage, \$5. MUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., St Broadway, N. Y., and ist Rundolph-st., Chleage JOHN BLEGEN, Westgrn Manner.

MEDETUR!

Is taken by Ministers, Lawyers, Young Men and Old, for Brain Food. For Sale by All Druggists.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents, 92 & 94 Lake-st., cor. Dearbors.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Wagons and Harness for the U.S. Army.

DEFOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

PRILADELIPHA, Pa., July 28, 189.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this once and at the office of each, the Depot Quartermaster at Jeffersonville, Ind., and Fort Leavenworth. Rss. until 12 m, at Fort Leavenworth. 12:35 p. m. at Jeffersonville, Ind., and Fort Leavenworth. 12:35 p. m. at Jeffersonville, and 12 f. p. m. at this office, on August 25, 180, at which times and places they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing, two hundred and twenty-five (25) six-mule Army Wagons, one hundred and twenty-five (25) spring Wagons (Dougherty Privale 13) two-horse, and four-hore, or mule, Wagons, attemty-five (25) Spring Wagons (Dougherty Privale 13) two-horse, and four-hore, or mule, Wagons, attemty-five (25) Spring Wagons (Dougherty Privale 13) two-horse, and four-hore, or mule, Wagons, attemty-five (25) Spring Wagons (Dougherty Privale 13).

Bidders will stake at which of the Depots named, and in what quantities they will make deliveries, and how soon they will commence and complete delivery of entire lot bid for.

The Wagons and Harness must be in exact accordance with prescribed specifications, therefor (except that Wheels of the Archibald Wheel Company may be used on the Spring Wagons in lien of the kind mentioned in specifications, and in fund not up to the required standardwill be rejected, and must be removed at contractor's expense within ten days after notice of such rejection.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals will be received for a less quantity than herein mentioned.

The to-vernment reserves the right to reject any or all proposals will be received for a less quantity than herein mentioned.

The to-vernment reserves the right to reject any or all proposals will be relicion, and munufacture, conditions of ortice and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and man

Proposit for Wood-Work.

OPPICE OF SUPPRIVISING ARCHITECT,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July Skin, 1880.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until I m. on the 5th day of August, 1881, for mahogany fraising for filling in panels of Post-Office screen, including glass and hardware for the United States Customi-House at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specification. Copies of the latter, and any additional information, may be had on application at this office, or the office of the "Superintendent, where the drawings can be seen.

Supervising Architect.

Proposals for Steam Fire Engine.

Proposals for Steam Fire Engine,
Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri,
office of C. Q. M., Chicago, Ill., July 2, 183.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the
usual conditions, will be received at this office, until
2 o'clock M., Aug. 2, 183 at which time and place
they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for
the delivery to this Department of a Steam Fire &ngine, of moderate size, with Hose, etc., complete. The
right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Profcreace will be given to articles of domestic production. Bidders will pickes seebmit full descriptions of
the engines, etc., offered. ngines, etc., offered, RUFUS INGALIS, Col., and A. Q. M. Gen'l.

GRAY'S MEDICINES. Nervous Debility---Gray's Specific Medicine.



NO CURE! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

BAILROAD TITE-TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRACK

Chicago & Northwestern Railwa For Mass. Guide-Books. Time-Tables. Sleep accommodations apply at a and a c Grand Pacific Hotel. Brinks Express. northeast corner Kath. Brinks Express. House, 5 Canal-st, and at 100 dapots.

ake Geneva Express. For suburban trains, get local time-card & Pullman Hotel Cars are run through loss name and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sioux City on the train leaving Chicaro at Pullman Sleepers on Stip m. train to fe No other road runs Pullman or any othe local Cars west of Chicaro. The Chicaro at the Ch

Chiengo, Burlington & Quiney Rai for Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sha Accommodations, apply at any of the Tioket-Offices of the Company in Chicase-st, Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express mortheast corner kindolph and State-sta. Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Statechn-sts. Palmer House, and corner Madison-sts. (on West Side:

braska Express.
braska Express.
braska Express.
braska Express.
braska Express.
braska Express. rner's Grove Accommodating Fast Express
usas & Colorado Ex
usas & Texas Fast Line Aurora Suniay Passenger.
Aurora Passenger.
Mendota & Ottawa Express.
St. Louis Passenger.
Rockford Friport & Rock Falls Ex

Arrora Passenger.
Arrora Passenger.
Arrora Passenger.
Marora Passe a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. Daily, Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.
Puliman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and PacCoaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Consolio Om ha. St. Joseph. Atchison, Topeka, and City, through without chan e. Parior Cars Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kans. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago. Milwaukee & St. Paul Rall Leave Am

Milwaukee Fast Mail

Oconomovoc & Waukeshn Bx. 6.30 am 4.15 an and 1.50 pm should be s All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for 8t. and Minneapolis are good either via Madhea Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosso and Winons.

Illinois Central Railroad Depot foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-scool-a Ticket Office, 121 Handolph-st, near Clart, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Sprin ned Nun Express
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk,
Peoria, Borlington & Keokuk,
Peoria & Chatsworth Express,
Ontine & Chatsworth Express,

Chicago & Aiten.
Union Depot, West Side, corner Cami and Yan
ren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twe
third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots & South of
st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo
Fass Express.

Kansus City & Santa Fe Night Ex

St. Louis, Springheid & Texas.
Mobile & New Orieans Express.
St. Louis, Springheid & Texas.
Feoria Ex Pass Express.
fon & Keokuk | Ex via Chenon,
Pokin & Peoria Ex, via Johlet.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.
Scholler & Dwight Accommodadon.

Streator, Lanon, Washingt'n Ex.
Johet & Dwight Accommodadon.

St. Dpm * 523

Johet & Dwight Accommodadon.

Leave. | Arire Davenport & Peoria Express.

Council Bluffs Plast Express.

Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fras Express.

Council Bluffs Night Express.

Council Bluffs Night Express.

Council Bluffs Night Express.

(B:00 pm | 6:25 a. deleted pm | 6:25 *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except for

Mail (via Main and Air Line) ... 7:00 am * 62 pe New York & Boston Ex. (daily) ... 9:02 am * 7:0 pe Special New York & Boston Ex. 5:30 pm * 7:0 pe Kaismazoo Accommodation ... 5:40 pm * 7:02 au Atlantic Express (daily) ... 5:15 pm * 1:03 au Night Express ... ***Stil pm * 60 au

Lake Shore & Michigan Southers III.
Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st, hen
Salle, Twenty-second-st, and Forty-third-stand froight office under Sherman House, an
offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Painer.

Losra | Arriva incinnnti, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. Sight Express. Sight Express. Sight Express. Sight Express.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Ter-second-st, Ticket Offices, Si Clark-st, Palmer II Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Buil

Leave. | Arriva

* 8:00 a m * 8:00 9 m

Pitteburg, Pt. Wayne & Chleare Eatler Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sia. Pictes Oct. 66 Clara-st., Paimer House, and Grand Paciso Mo Leave Arrive

Racine, Milwankee, Sheboygan, M'nissel.

F Saturday Boat don't leave until.

Agab the for Milwie, Ac, Tues, & Frid. p.s.,

Ludington, Manistee, &c, Sale. Sundy as event.

K ewannee, Americae, &c, Sale. Sundy as event.

Grand Haven, Muskeepin, G. Hardy, A. (1987).

For Green Bay, &c, Tuesday and Friday,

For Escanata & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday.

The Escanata & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday.

VOL

IN

WENTY THe EDWAR Wabas

"THE QU "L'EAU D ANNUAL SALE

FOI Cor. of Ti Ten-B Fro Dining-room and rariors; all rico mace and Gas Fix and well and at Deput of Hyde Festis; borse carries borse carries in the city 1 years at 7 per or a boom 18, 50 Washington;

WAF

For DIAL The world be

Darry Que

REALED PRO

REALED REALED

REALED

REALED REALED

REALED

REALED REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED

REALED